WEST END
CINEMA
AT CHURNEY ROAD
will show you all the latest and the best.
The theatre is cool and comfortable.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

A NEW ATTRACTION
WEST END
CINEMA
the theatre to which you will eventually go.

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VOL. IV NO. 240 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons.
11th Oct.	Karmala ..	9000	.. ..	..
15th ,, ..	Khiva ..	9000	.. ..	..
22nd ,, ..	Arabia ..	8000	.. ..	..
29th ,, ..	Nellore ..	7000	.. ..	..
5th Novr. ..	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
12th ,, ..	Kashmir ..	9000	.. ..	..
19th ,, ..	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ..	13500
26th ,, ..	Caledonia ..	8000	.. ..	..
3rd Decr. ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
10th ,, ..	Khyber ..	9000	.. ..	..
17th ,, ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
24th ,, ..	Nagpya ..	7000	.. ..	..
31st ,, ..	Salsette ..	6000	Kaisar-I-Hind	11500

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
31st Oct	Malta ..	7000	Malwa *	11000
17th Nov	Novara ..	7000	Mooltan ..	10000

The steamer marked * is a through sailing from London to Australia and will be diverted via Bombay, leaving this port about the 23rd October.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination.
*10th Oct.	Linga	Karachi direct.
10th Oct.	Upada	Calcutta direct
11th Oct.	Chakla	Persian Gulf extra.
11th Oct.	Karoa	E. S. Africa via Mormugao.
*13th Oct.	Lhasa	Karachi coasting.
16th Ocr.	Berbera	Middlesboro via Suez Portsaid and Genoa

*Or later on arrival of the English Mail steamer.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents P. & O. and B. I. S. N. Coys,
Nicol Road, Bombay.

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons	Arrival.	Departur
anyel Maru	K. Tomozawa	2844	2nd Oct	14th Oct.
Yetorofu Maru	S. Hirata	4166	9th Oct	19th Oct
Tenshin Maru	R. Ozaki	4173	th Oct.	20th Oct.
Penang Maru	S. Kushibiki	5980	17th Oct	29th Oct
Yeboshi Maru	K. Kishimoto	4008	19th Oct.	31st Oct.
Totomi Maru	M. Fujio	3412	25th Oct.	5th Nov.

For Freight apply to—
T. KAWAGUCHI.
Manager.
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 319,057.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN.
via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Malay Maru ..	4515	Y. Nemoto	12th Oct.	23rd Oct.
Saigon Maru ..	4353	Y. Yamamoto	23rd Oct.	31st Oct.
Luzon Maru ..	4075	T. Watanabe.	3rd Nov.	14th Nov.

For Freight apply to
M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
JOINT SERVICE
AUTUMN SAILINGS OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
City of York	A&C	7834	10th Oct.
City of Birmingham	A&C	7498	10th Nov.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Marseilles ..	555	883	430	630
London via Marseilles ..	630	1,033	480	700
Liverpool ..	600	90	453	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	..	943	..	713

Special rates by B. Class steamers on application.

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families. Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through bookings in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—
KILLICK NIXON & CO.
Bombay:—Messrs. B. Bates & Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Cambell and Co., Ltd.

ABAD & TANKAHKEE LINES.
REGULARLY TO PERSIAN GULF.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
S. S. Standard	1461	Arrived.	7th Oct.
S.S. Bandai Maru	3227	Arrived.	12th Oct.

For further particulars apply to:—
MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF
S. N. CO. LTD.
Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports via Karachi.
1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation, Deck passengers also carried.
Present sailings are as follows:—
FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
S. S ZAYANI, 3,504 tons, on or about 10th October.
S. S. SHUSHTAR, 2,664 tons, on or about 20th October.
FOR JEDDAH VIA ADEN.
S. S. SARDAR, 1,992 tons, on or about 13th October.
For further particulars apply to
HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO.,
Agents,
121, Esplanade Road.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.
SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and approved securities.
Life and Fire Insurance, effected with first class English and Indian Companies.
Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
Address.—31, Hurumum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY" Bombay.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000
Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittences may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising. Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
Established 1880.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 26,800,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsinanfu
Los Angles	Pekin	
Liaoyang	Singapore.	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
M. SHUTO,
Sub-Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

SINCE my business is ADVERTISING, I am taking my own medicine by advertising myself.
I do not intend to boast about myself, but I do want to tell you what I think I can do.
There are many clever men in the field. I know I have the keenest competition to meet but that will not prevent me from getting my share of the business.
I feel so sure of being able to help some business men to do a greater business by adopting the style of advertising I believe in, that I will be willing to take a modest fee, as I am certain you would not like, in fairness to me, that I should render this service absolutely free of charge.
R. V KAIKINI.
3, Medows, Street, Bombay.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)
Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £ 562,500
Reserve Fund ..... £ 550 000
HEAD OFFICE.
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE: 38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON.	STRAITS & MALAY STATES	CHINA & JAPAN
Bombay.	Singapore.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Penang.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Malacca.	Canton.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Foochow.
Delhi.	Ipoh.	Hankow.
Amritsar.	Klang.	Peking.
Rangoon	Seremban.	Tientsin.
Tavoy.	Taiping.	Yokohama.
Colombo.		Kobe.

JAVA & SUMATRA.	INDO-CHINA.	PHILIPPINES	SIAM.
Batavia.	Saigon.	Manila.	Bangkok.
Sourabaya.	Haiphong.	Cebu.	Puket.
Medan.		Hoilo.	

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.
The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
GEORGE MILLER, Agent.
Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday, 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama.
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
J. D. SMART,
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
(Bankers to the Government in Busra.)
HEAD OFFICE 4, Crosby Square, London E. C.
Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad an Basra.
Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund £55,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Fransequi, Esq., (Director of the Societe General de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Gaskell Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martin's Bank Ltd.)
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculadas, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends for clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.
Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 16,21,208
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,38,656
HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to 50 without distinction of caste or creed Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if the occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary & Treasurer.

HOTELS

ADMIRABLE SITUATION AT
NASIK ROAD
DEOLALI.
ENGLISH CLIMATE
ACCOMODATION CAN BE HAD AT
EMPRESS HOTEL.
FOR EUROPEAN FAMILIES
GYMKHANA. CHARGES MODERATE.

SALE BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
10, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

On MONDAY, the 9th day of October, 1916, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard and next to the Great Western Hotel, Fort, horses, carriages and bicycles, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), and new designed furniture and sundry articles, at 3 p.m., (S.T.)

Furniture such as single and double mirrored door handsome almyrahs, cupboards, chairs, rich drawing room suites, fancy teapoys, marble top tables, glassware, etc.

The property of a European gentleman:—
Iron cots, dining table, wash-hand table, sweet-toned phonograph, cupboard, etc.
AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)
1 rubber-tyred glass-fronted miniature office brougham and 1 office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred handsome victoria.
1 Arab horse.
Second-hand bicycles.

AUCTION SALE OF PRINTING MACHINERY ETC., OF THE WELL-KNOWN MINTO PRINTING PRESS.
Under instructions from Multani Tehilram Girdharidas, the mortgagee in possession, and on account and risk of the party concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of October, 1916, at 2 p.m. (B.T.) at Picket Road, Kalbadevi, the printing machinery, etc., of the well-known Minto Printing Press, consisting of:—
Royal Printing Machine with its fan (very little used), treadle, cutting-machine, galley press, perforating and wire paging machine, electric motor, one large lot of new English types by American makers, type cases and furniture, etc.
In separate lots or in one lot to suit buyers.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th October, 1916.

GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52. Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF TEAK AND BLACK WOOD OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GLASSWARE, ETC., ETC.
On SATURDAY, the 7th October, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, very rich teak and black wood furniture including fancy satin and tapestry lined suites, single and double glass door almyrahs, fancy tapestry lined cushioned sofa and easy chairs, roll top table office writing and lady's tables, arm and armless chairs, corner cabinets, dressing tables, chest of drawers, book cases, leather lined easy chairs and sofas, dumbwaiter, folding screens, plain and tiled teapoys, book stands, dirty cloth baskets, Remington Typewriting machine, phonographs and records, etc., etc.
GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th October, 1916.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.
The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.
In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.
They are succeeding with it, too.
So are many in all stages of intellectuality.
Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

BUSINESS NOTICES

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional time (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES.

may be had on application to—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,

"Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand, and Shorthand Speed Classes, Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

CATARACT DISSOLVER.—This medicine has restored the vision of many persons without an operation by dissolving Cataract of the eye. Many testimonials. Rs. 2 per bottle, postage extra. KRISHNALAL K. TRIVEDI, Bhavnagar, Kathiawad. 665

WANTED

WANTED—Immediately experienced SHORTHAND TYPIST. Pay Rs. 45—50. Apply to Box No. 247, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5512

WANTED—A good ASSISTANT BLEACHER and FINISHER well-experienced in Bombay Mills. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 243, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5499

WANTED—An EXPERIENCED HEAD CLERK for a Spinning and Weaving Mill. Pay according to qualification. Apply with full particulars enclosing copies of testimonials to Box No. 245, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5504

WANTED—Pupils for Violin, Mandoline and other stringed instruments by a qualified Ex. Band Master. Terms moderate. Apply to Box No. 237, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5474

WANTED—A GRADUATE as HEAD MASTER for the Haji Kasam Asraf Commercial School, Rander. Pay Rs. 60, rising to Rs. 100 in 10 years. Apply to C. M. GANDHI, Nanpura, Surat. 5466

WANTED—An experienced PARSEE GRADUATE second language Latin preferred for out station to teach a boy for Matric. Apply with terms and testimonials to Box No. 240, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5486

AN energetic Parsi youth having 16 years' experience in a well known cotton firm seeks SITUATION as a SALESMAN, SELECTOR, or HEAD CLERK in a similar firm. Please apply to Box No. 248, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5514

WANTED—First class MECHANICAL ENGINEER for Ahmedabad Mill. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to Messrs. ARDESHIR RATTONJI BROS, No. 7, Green Street, Fort. 5472

WANTED—At DEOLALI, an AGED EUROPEAN GOVERNESS to take charge of three or four Parsee Children. Ages 4 to 11. Free Board and Lodging. References required stating salary. Apply to Box No. 241, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5492

WANTED—At once ASSISTANT ENGINEERS and OVERSEERS competent in surveys, buildings, road and masonry works, etc., out of Bombay. Only really qualified men of actual experience and first class references need apply. State remuneration expected to Box No. 246 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5506

WANTED—An UNDERGRADUATE in Persian for the Murud High School. Pay Rs. 40. Apply at once to the undersigned.

B. M. KHARKAR,
Dewan of Janjira.

Dewan's Office,
Murud-Janjira, 3rd October, 1916. 5505

WANTED—An intelligent MALE TELEPHONE OPERATOR. One who can write and speak English clearly and correctly and do other clerical work. Salary Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 per month according to qualifications. Apply personally to Chief Engineer of Distribution. The TATA HYDRO ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY CO., Lalwadi. 5487

WANTED—Immediately a CASHIER on Rs. 70 p.m. with the security of Rs. 5,000 only in cash.

Wanted a MANAGER for Bombay office, who must have thorough experience in banking, exchange, and clearing and forwarding business with the knowledge of correspondence and recordkeeping.

Wanted a BANKING INSPECTOR to inspect the branches. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 215, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5123

WANTED

WANTED—MOTOR CYCLE, about 3½ h.p., with side-car, new or second-hand on Monthly instalment. Apply to Box No. 249, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5515

WANTED—An intelligent GRADUATE to collect rent etc. Those who can furnish security for Rs. 5,000 need only apply in person to RAJA BAHADUR SHIVLAL MOTILAL, 14, Hummum St., Fort, between 2 and 4 p.m. (S.T.). 5500

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—1 Handsome English LANDAU. Bill to order. Suitable for Purda ladies. Price Rs. 2,100. Apply to P. M. MURZBAN, Rutton House, Wodehouse Road. 5501

FOR SALE—Two Steam Road Rollers, weight about eight tons, not much used. Apply to Post Box No. 232 "Bombay Chronicle." 5461

RARE and old Persian and Indian paintings for sale.

A. K. ESSAJEE.
5331 22, Churchgate Street, Fort.

FOR SALE—In good working order, Marshall Sons & Co., trip gear valve Engine Cylinders high and low 10 by 17½. Stroke 24 Revolutions 125. BEJONJI and JALBHOY DHANBHOORA Co., Bulsar. 5186

FOR SALE.—One WESTING HOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 Volts, 960/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator, and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

FOR SALE—2 seater 10-12 H. P. BELSIZE CAR newly painted, with dickey seat. Used 18 months. Price Rs. 3,000 or nearest offer. Apply to Box No. 242, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5494

FOR SALE—TRY RAO'S SHADUTONE, excellent Tonic for HORSES. BOVIGORONE good pick-me-up for CATTLE. Fortnight course 1-4-0.

V. S. RAO,
5513 Veterinary Surgeon,
Girgaon, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—One FORD MOTOR CAR, 4 Seater 1915, Model in excellent condition throughout. Electric Head Lights. Complete with Tools and Spares Rs. 2,300. Trial on appointment. Apply to Box No. 1000 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 673

FOR SALE—If you have any second-hand Boilers, Steam Engines, Oil or Gas Engines, Engineering Plant and Tools, Water Tanks, etc., etc., that you wish to dispose of, you can do so by applying to Box No. 228, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5427

▲ WONDERFULLY CHEAP BARGAIN. —A Quad Royal Wharfdale PRINTING MACHINE costing before War Rs. 6,000, now more valuable, not easily procurable too, will go very cheap. Open to inspection.

A Simplex No. 100 CIGARETTE MACHINE is also for sale.

BUYERS WILL BE LUCKY INDEED. —To avoid disappointment, apply sharp to:—THE ORIENTAL TOBACCO MANUFACTURING CO.,

Patronised by H. H. The Maharajah of Mysore, G.C.S.I.,
5441 BOWRINGPET, S. INDIA.

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Remington No. 10 Rebuilt	200
Oliver No. 5 B. S. & Tab	185
Royal Standard Slightly-used	150
Standard Folding Leather Case	100
Ideal with Back Spacer	100
Densmore No. 7 with Back Spacer	75
Hammond with Back Spacer	70
Remington No. 8 Two-colour	90
Yost Visible with Back Spacer	100
Chicago good condition	50
Yost in leather Case good	40
Barlock very good	65

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co.,
36, Church Gate St. Fort, Bombay.
Tel: "Writertype."

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—

	Rs.
Hammond No. 2, Rs. 55, Blick No. 7	75
Empire No. 1, Rs. 80, Remington No. 7	90
Remington No. 7, with 2 colours	100
Oliver No. 5, Foolscap, fine condition	150
Empire No. 1, New, left untouched.	160
Oliver No. 3, Rebuilt, Rs. 150, Brief	165
Remington No. 7, Little used	175
Empire No. 2, New, left untouched.	200
Oliver No. 5, Rebuilt, Rs. 200, Brief	215
Yost No. 20, Latest, almost new	225
Remington No. 10, Rebuilt, Rs. 215, Brief	230

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

TO BE LET

TWO BE LET AT MATHERAN—By The MONTH OR SEASON. FURNISHED BUNGALOWS, COTTAGES & BLOCKS in cool, shady and healthy (quiet or central), locality. Mosaic or Tiled flooring. For rents apply sharp to avoid disappointment to M. Burke, No. M. I. M. R., Neral. 5406

TO BE LET

TO BE LET.—"LA BONITA" on Warden Road, opposite the battery from November next. Apply to Mr. KESHAVJI RAMJI Luchmidas Mulji Jetha Market, Chowk, Bombay. 5370.

TO BE LET—Second floor at Alexandra Road, Gamdevi; drawing, dining, 4 bedrooms e. l. f. Servants' quarters Europeans and Parsis. Apply to R. P. BHARUCHA, Solicitor, Bell Lane. 5480

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 708

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have REMOVED our OFFICES and SHOW ROOM to No. 6, New Queen's Road.

HORMASJI SORABJI & SONS. 5399

FOR HOUSE BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS AND ENGINEERS OR DEALERS.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY FIRST CLASS, LONDON CEMENT.

JOHNSON & Co.'s "Elephant" Brand recently arrived for sale 1000 casks at less than present market cost, to be sold in lots of 250 or whole. Apply or write with offers to:—

B. P. MADAN,
297, Hornby Road, Fort,
5508 Opposite Whiteaway.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

WE beg to inform ALL MOTORISTS that we shall sell PETROL at Re. 1-4-6 per gallon FOR CASH.

AUTOMOBILE Co., Ltd.,
New Queen's Road.
5th October, 1916 5503

NOTICE.

CHANDA COAL PROSPECTING SYNDICATE, LTD.

THE Durgapur Colliery of the above Syndicate together with all its Machinery and Output of Coal is pledged with the undersigned the Bankers and Sole Agents of the said Company. Public are, therefore, warned against in any way dealing with either the firm of Messrs. Mathuraprasad Motilal and Co., the Agents of the said Syndicate or any of the Members of their firm herein.

JAGJIVAN VALABHDAS
PADAMSEY & Co.

No. 1, Hummum Street, Fort,
Bombay, dated 3rd October, 1916. 5498

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England.)

POONA RACES.

ON SATURDAY, the 7th October, 1916, an ADDITIONAL RACE SPECIAL TRAIN for Second Class passengers will be run leaving Victoria Terminus at 10-15.

The timings of the Race Special Trains on that day will be as follows:—

FIRST CLASS.

Down.

		H.	M.
V. Terminus	dep.	11	5
Poona	arr.	14	40

Up.

Poona	dep.	19	30
V. Termnus	arr.	23	16

SECOND CLASS.

First Train.

Down.

V. Terminus	dep.	10	15
Poona	arr.	13	50

Up.

Poona	dep.	19	55
V. Terminus	arr.	23	41

Second Train.

Down.

V. Terminus	dep.	10	40
Poona	arr.	14	15

Up.

Poona	dep.	20	20
V. Terminus	arr.	0	6

Second class passengers are arivised to avail themselves of the first special leaving Victoria Terminus at 10-15 to avoid crowding in the later train.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 4th October, 1916. 262.

THE SUN MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 42—48, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th October, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1916.
2. To confirm the appointment of Mr. W. Douglas Hall as a Director in terms of Clause 96 of the Articles of Association.
3. To elect a Director in place of the one who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 2nd to SATURDAY, the 21st October, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
BRADBURY & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 19th September 1916. 5394.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

UNDER the provisions of Sub-section 7 of Section 19 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888, notice is hereby given that the List of persons appearing to be entitled to be enrolled in the Municipal Election Roll as voters of wards, justices and fellows respectively has been published as required by sub-section 6 of the aforesaid section and is available for public inspection in every Municipal Office. Copies of it may be obtained at the Chief Municipal Office on the Cruickshank Road, Fort, on payment of a fee of rupee one per copy between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Any person whose name has been omitted and who claims to have his name inserted in the said List or who (his own name having been entered in the List) objects to any other person as not being entitled to have his name retained therein or who has to choose the ward for which he elects to vote out of two or more wards in the List in which his name appears or who has to apply that his name be entered in the list as the representative of an undivided family, association or body of individuals should send in his claim, objection or application as the case may be to the Commissioner on or before the 1st day of November 1916 in accordance with the provisions of sub-sections 8, 9, 10 and 11 respectively of the aforesaid section 19 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 5th October, 1916. 5510

IN THE MATTER OF THE ENEMY TRADING ACT, 1916.

THE creditors of the hostile firms specified in the sub-joined schedule are required on or before the 31st day of October, 1916, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their attorneys (if any) to Mr. P. S. Mellor, Liquidator of Hostile Firms, Bombay, Canada Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are in person or by their attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof such debts or claims will be excluded from the liquidation.

The attention of all persons having claims against any of the undermentioned firms is invited to Clauses 14 to 23 and 25 and 26 of the Enemy Trading (Winding Up) Order, 1916, which was published under notification No. 6200 W-II, dated the 22nd July, 1916, of the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, at pages 998-1000 of Part I of the Gazette of India of the same date and republished under Bombay Government Notification No. 7357, dated 26th July, 1916, at pages 1644 et. seq. of the Bombay Government Gazette Part I of 3rd August, 1916.

SCHEDULE.

Badische Company, Limited.
Bauer and Krause.
Bume and Reif.
Bleckmann J. E.
Berlin Aniline Company.
Continental Tyre and Rubber Company.
Carl Kalanch.
Farbenfabriken Bayer and Company, Limited.
Farbwerke Mulheim Vorm. A. L. Leonhardt and Company.
C. Flor and Company.
E. G. Fulep.
Gebruder Friese.
Harry Greayer.
Heine and Company, Limited.
Heinr. Ad. Meyer.
Jacques Hurlimann.
Johs. Girmes and Company.
Josef Blum.
Leopoled Cassella and Company.
Meister Lucius and Bruning, Limited.
Metzker and Company.
G. A. Schlechtendahl, Limited.
A. Strandes and Company (in respect of their own business only, i.e., apart from business connected with any of their insurance or steamship agencies).
Steffens and Nolle, Limited.
Karl J. Trubner.
A. Wulfing and Company (also known as the Sanatogen Company).
H. Blascheck and Company (not A. Blascheck and Company).
R. Ditmar and Company and Ditmar Brunner Brothers, Limited. (Apart from the transactions of their Calcutta office).
Orenstein and Arthur Koppel (apart from the transactions of their Calcutta office).
Schroeder Smidt and Company, Limited. (apart from the transactions of their Calcutta office).
Alois Schweiger and Company, Limited. (apart from the transactions of their Calcutta and Aden offices).

P. S. MELLOR,
5456 Liquidator of Hostile Firms, Bombay

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.

And

In the matter of the HOWARD and BULLOUGH MILLS Co., Ltd., (in Liquidation.)

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, The National Bank of India, Ltd., The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., The Eastern Bank Ltd., and the Bank of Baroda, Ltd.... Petitioners.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders for the purchase of the immoveable property of the above Company including the mill and all fixed plant and machinery are invited by the undersigned at his office at 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, upto 3 p.m. (S.T.), on 30th day of October, 1916.

Conditions of sale and particulars of the property to be sold can be seen at the office of the undersigned and a copy thereof and also of the form of tender required to be used will be sent to bonafide intending purchaser on application in writing.

No tender will be considered unless made upon one of the above forms and accompanied by a deposit by cheque or in cash of 5 per cent (five per cent.) on the amount tendered.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

If any tender is not accepted the deposit will be returned in full but without interest.

Acceptance, if any, of a tender will be notified shortly after the opening of the tenders.

Dated this 27th day of September, 1916.

R. D. SETHNA,
Official Liquidator.
The Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ltd. (in liquidation).
5410.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE Bombay's Leading Theatre. 6-30 Twice Nightly 9-45 p.m.

TO-NIGHT! The latest Eclair Protea Sensation

"THE OATH OF PROTEA"

another Version of this extraordinary series featuring the beautiful and daring

MDSLLE. ANDRIOT

The best of the Protea Series yet filmed

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PATHE'S GAZETTE The latest from "Blighty" in pictures.

For the first time in Bombay New Bandman Varieties by the Last Mail

FRANK WILLATS AND LOTTIE POOLE

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Musical Numbers, Dancing and Eccentricities,

Popular Prices. Plan at Theatre. Tel.. No 288.

Seats booked by Telephone must be taken up before 9-30 p.m.

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EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.

LAST NIGHT OF PRESENT BILL.

"THE ONE WOMAN."

A splendid opium smuggling drama with which is blended a tinge of romance. The scene is laid in Chinatown, San Francisco.

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Wonderful film story of the dangers of fire taken in collaboration with the New York Fire Brigade and the Police.

"THE LITTLE MASCOT."

An athletic comedy featuring the cleverest 5-year-old girl on the pictures. All sportsmen and mothers will love this film.

PATHE GAZETTE.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL PROGRAMME

Shakespeare's Greatest Comedy

"THE TAMING OF THE SHREW."

For the first time this amusing story of how Petruchio famed his fiery bride Katherine and made her a model of love and obedience is shown on the screen. The scenes are laid in Italy and the film is appropriately made by the foremost Italian Company, Ambrosio.

GORGEOUS DRESSES!

BEAUTIFUL ITALIAN SCENERY!

MASTERLY ACTING!

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE EXCLUSIVE.

"SON O' THE STARS."

A powerful drama of the Far West with J. Warren Kerrigan (Terence O'Rourke) in a leading part. It is a story of a child's tragic loss of his parents, his upbringing by an Indian, and his stormy, but successful love affair. This is one of Universal's finest open-air dramas.

"THE TALE OF A TELEGRAM."

The comic story of two cousins who are partners in business, but rivals in love. A clever ruse helps Tom to beat Bill in the race to marry Lillian.

LAST MAIL'S.

PATHE GAZETTE.

Showing:—New limbs for maimed Heroes,—The Cossacks' Masct,—Lord Roberts' Memorial unveiled by Lady Roberts &c.

THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4, Box seats Rs. 2.

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Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO.

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Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead brass and copper pipes, gun metal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks, English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.

Price on application—

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Free from any poisonous drug

Beware of imitations.

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"RHEMANI PHARMACY'S"
REAL YAKUTI

Called "YOUTH" Contains

AMBER, MUSK, PEARLS

And high qualities of drugs. It is specially prepared for ROYAL FAMILIES and is THE REAL LIFE-GIVING NECTAR. "YOUTH" is SECOND TO NONE for all NERVINE DISEASES and LOST MANHOOD. It requires no recommendation as it has become too FAVOURITE and WELL-KNOWN to the Public

Price per Bottle:
1 oz. 7, 2 ozs. Rs. 13, 4 ozs. Rs. 25.

RHEMANI TONIC PILLS.
Specially for Lost Manhood only.
20 Pills Re. 1-4, 40 Pills Rs. 2.

RHEMANI SYRUP SARSA
Best Blood Purifier Re. 1 per bottle

PILES CURE
Bleeding or blind Rs. 5 per bottle
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Monthly Regularity 40 Pills bottle Rs. 5)

All the above medicines are free from any poisonous drug. Any person, who proves that they do contain such drug, will get the above prize.

Piles ointment Rs. 2 per bottle.

V. P. P. Extra.

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COMMENCING SATURDAY OCTOBER 7TH THRICE NIGHTLY.

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OUR LATEST AND GREATEST PRODUCTION IN FIVE WONDERFUL REELS

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THE WOMAN WHO DID

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Artist as he was, it is doubtful that the author could have asked for a more sympathetic treatment of his book.

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Our wares convince when our words fail to do so, as those who come for the first time, will return when they have purchased our wares.

Our prices are smile producers ! Our qualities command them all!!

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BOMBAY CHURCHES.

(18th Sunday after Trinity, 8th October)

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral, St. Thomas the Apostle, Church Gate Street—Clergy: The Venerable C. M. Barham, Archdeacon.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion—Choral—Lloyd in E. Flat. Hymns—263, 173, 556, 318, 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Chants 60 and 61, Hymns 221, 277, 214; Collections for Church Expenses. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 4-45 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m., War Litany 7-0 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain Rev. R. L. Wormald, 8 a.m., Holy Communion 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill, 8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin. Parel—Chaplain Rev. J. B. Glass 8 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon, Preacher Rev. J. B. Glass.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy: English Rev. H. T. Vodden, M.A., (Incumbent), Rev. C. W. Thorne, M.A., J. B. Robinson, M.A., Marathi—Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A. Gujarati—Rev. L. Hari. English Service—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujarati Service, 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road. Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil), 7-30 a.m. Matins Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil), 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).

Christ Church, Byculla.—Chaplain Rev. W. A. Sawtell, 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m. Matins (Choral) 5.15 p.m. Sunday School 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church opposite Prince's Dock Chaplain (Vacant) 9-15 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion 7 p.m. Evensong Service and Sermon; Week days, 9 p.m. Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road, Clergy: Rev. A. E. Bradbury, 8 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter)—Clergy: Rev. Fr. Moore, Rev. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe: 6-30 a.m. Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Marathi), 9 a.m. Matins (Gujarati) 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Peter's Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8.0 a.m. Holy Eucharist and Hymns 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Alms for Church Expenses.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort. Senior Chaplain Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B.D. Junior Chaplain Rev. R. E. Lee, B.D. 9-30 a.m., Joint Service with United Free Church of Scotland; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray. 9-30 a.m. United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. W. Wilkie Brown.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church; Girgaum Back Road.—Minister: Rev. M. B. Nicambe English Service 8-30 a.m. Evening Service in Marathi 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Clare Road, Byculla. Pastor Rev. W. E. Bancroft, 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-15 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; 8-30 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist, Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor Rev. H. Ingham, 9-45 a.m. Sunday School 11 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 Evening Service. A cordial welcome to all.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m., Morning Service; Preacher: Rev. E. Hart; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. T. H. Sheriff: 5 p.m., Sunday School and Adult Bible Class.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service; Preacher: Rev. T. H. Sheriff; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Preacher: Rev. Frank Hart; Sunday School at 3 p.m.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission Minister Rev. S. Rahator)—8-15 a.m., Byculla 4-30 p.m., Elphinstone Road, Parel. 6-30 p.m., Elphinstone Road, Parel (Tamil and Telagu Service.)

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church.—Hume Memorial Church New Nagpada Road, Byculla—Pastor Rev. John Malelu.—9 a.m., Sunday School; 1 a.m., Sunday School Teachers Class; 3-45 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service; Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m. Goodwill. Agripada 9 a.m., Sunday School; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service, Preacher: Rev. S. G. Gaikwad.

BAPTIST.

Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba, Minister Rev. A. E. Hubbard; 9 a.m. Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. A. E. Hubbard; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Preacher Rev. W. J. Mowll Secy., British and Foreign Bible Society; Sunday School, and Men's Bible Class from 5 to 6 p.m.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

Seventh-day Adventist Church, Apollo Bunder (opposite Watson's Annexe),—Services Sunday 6-30 p.m. Preacher; Saturday 6-30 p.m. 5-15 Sabbath School; Wednesday 6-30 p.m. Bible Study and Prayer Meeting, Pastors; G. W. Petit and W. R. French in charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Cathedral (Our Lady of Hope), Kalbadevi, Vicar: Rev. Dr. B. de Monte, 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

The Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, Masses 6 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., Evening Service 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Masses, 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m. and 8-30 a.m., Evening Service 6-30 p.m.

Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, Mazagon. Masses 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m., Evening Service 6 p.m.

Cavel Church, (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa Masses 7 and 8-30.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra 9-30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Daba; (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho. 5-30, 6-30, 7-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain Rev. D. Remedies.—6-30 a.m. Mass; 5-30 Evening Service.

Ous Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—6 and 7 a.m., Mass with Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

St. Joseph's Colaba.—8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service and Benediction.

St. Jaseph's Omarkhadi.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar: Acting Vicar: Rev. J. J. Dias, Sunday Services. Law Masses at 5-30, 7-30 and 9 a.m., Evening Service; 4-30 p.m., Daily Masses; 6-30 and 8 a.m.

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WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 6.

The disturbance near Jubbulpore yesterday moved rapidly to the east-north-east and its centre this morning is over Gaya. Rainfall has diminished except in north-east India and south of the Peninsula.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, United Provinces, and Central India; local in Upper Burma, Central Provinces, Konkan, south-east Madras, and north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in the Punjab.

The chief amounts are:—Akyab, Myitkyina two inches; Dhubri, and Silchar one and half; Cherrapunji eighteen; Shillong, and Mymensingh four; Chittagong, and Bogra three; Barisal one and half; Jaipaiguri five; Naya Dumka two; Meerut, Roorkee, Saugor, and Seoni one; Jubbulpore five; Pendra, and Salem two; Madura, Coimbatore one; Kodaikanal one and half; and Masulipatam two.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in United Provinces and central parts of the country.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 6th Oct. 1916.	Total since June 1st 1916.	June 1st to Oct. 6th. 1915.	June 1st to Oct. 6th. 1914.
Colaba [Observatory]	0.22	81.08	75.20	81.29
Fort [St. George's Hospital] ..	....	....	....	....
Esplanade [Gok. Tej Hospital] .	....	....	....	....
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	....	....	....	....

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 5th Oct. 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr....	29.816	Inch
Temperature of Air	81.4	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	76.3	,,
Dew Point.....	74.3	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.794	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky Cloudy—10)	5.2	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	86.5	,,
Minimum ....do.....do.....	77.0	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	S, WS W, W.	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	103	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00	Inch.
Total fall during month	0.43	,,
Do. do. year	80.97	,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 6th.....	0.26	,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Still. ft. ins.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	LOW WATER. Depth on Still. ft. ins.
	Oct.			Oct.		
Fri.	6	5 52	26 6	6	m 1 34a	19 8
		7 5a	24 5			
Sat.	7	m 8 0	26 6	7	m 1 14	18 3
		8 20a	25 7		m 2 26a	18 4
Sun.	8	m 8 53	27 2	8	m 2 20	17 10
		9 21a	26 10		m 3 9a	17 1
Mon.	9	m 9 39	27 7	9	m 3 15	17 5
		10 12a	28 0		m 3 48a	16 11
Tues.	10	m 10 20	27 11	10	m 4 3	17 2
		10 58a	28 10		4 25a	15 1
Wed.	11	m 10 57	27 11	11	m 4 46	17 2
		11 37a	29 3		5 0a	14 7
Thur.	12	m 11 32	27 9	12	m 5 27	17 5
					5 34a	14 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
,, 6 (Friday)	,, 6h. 31m.	,, 6h. 24m.
,, 7 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 31m.	,, 6h. 23m.
,, 8 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 31m.	,, 6h. 22m.
,, 9 (Monday)	,, 6h. 31m.	,, 6h. 21m.
,, 10 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 31m.	,, 6h. 20m.
,, 11 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 32m.	,, 6h. 19m.
,, 12 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 32m.	,, 6h. 18m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter	1916 Oct.	4, 4h. 80m..	5m.	p.m.
Full Moon	,,	,, 11, 6h. 31m..	1m.	p.m.
Last Quarter	,,	,, 19, 6h. 38m..	7m.	a.m.
New Moon	,,	,, 27, 2h. 7m..	0m.	a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 6th October 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Delhi reports 0.52in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air ir damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect; night temperature is in excess.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Agra has had 0.19in., Jhansi 0.17in., Cawnpore 0.75in. and Allahabad 0.65in. Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme southern districts and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been local and light; Jodhpur and Ajmer have had 0.10in. each and Mount Abu 0.12in. Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect in Rajputana, night temperature is in excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been local in Central India West; Neemuch has had 0.42in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is generally in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the extreme north-eastern and eastern districts of the reporting area; Jubbulpore has had 4.80in., Saugor 1.22in. and Raipur 0.10in. Skies are moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been local; Bombay has had 0.22in. and Mormugao 0.15 in. Skies are moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperatures is in defect at a few stations.

General Remarks.—The depression has moved in a north-north-easterly direction to the neighbourhood of Allahabad and rainfall in consequences has increased in the United Provinces but decreased in the Central Provinces, Central India West and north-west India. There has also been an increase of rainfall in south-east Madras and on the north Madras coast. Rainfall has been nearly general in the United Provinces, the north-eastern districts of the Central Provinces and in south-east Madras and local in Rajputana, Central India West, the Konkan and on the north Madras coast, while a few showers have occurred in the Punjab.

Fairly general rain is likely in the United Provinces and some showers in Rajputana, Central India West, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, south-east Madras and on the north Madras coast. A few showers are possible in Gujarat.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on FRIDAY, the 6th of October 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask ..	96.3	76.1	68	..	0.29	0.23
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (5th Oct.) ..	95.2	83.0	74	..	0.58	0.41
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	10	79.7	78	0.04	4.77	0.04
Rawalpindi ..	84.6	67.4	89	..	38.71	16.18
Lahore ..	86.8	72.0	89	..	28.58	8.39
Hissar ..	85.7	73.0	85	..	19.41	..
Ambala ..	83.7	71.1	93	0.02	37.98	14.47
Delhi ..	86.7	71.2	92	0.52	27.75	4.22
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	86.1	74.2	82	0.19	29.26	4.72
Mainpuri ..	84.6	76.2	89	0.01	33.18	9.41
Jhansi ..	86.1	73.0	86	0.17	45.66	10.72
Cawnpore ..	82.0	79.5	93	0.75	45.70	16.76
Allahabad ..	84.8	74.8	92	0.65	60.98	25.86
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad ..	101.8	79.0	71	..	3.17	0.61
Karachi ..	89.8	80.0	78	..	21.67	10.14
Ajmer ..	82.6	72.0	88	0.10	27.27	8.34
Jaipur ..	87.4	67.9	82	..	23.23	1.47
Kotah ..	87.8	74.4	81	..	45.04	16.89
Mount Abu ..	71.7	61.9	86	0.12	52.93	21.64
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	88.4	71.9	74	..	12.92	—0.39
Dwarka ..	86.6	80.2	77	..	11.19	—2.59
Veraval ..	84.6	75.8	76	..	23.55	6.49
Rajkot ..	92.4	68.3	82	0.18	24.28	—1.20
Bhavnagar Para ..	93.8	71.8	75	..	19.48	—0.38
Surat ..	88.1	74.3	86	..	32.25	12.52
Ahmedabad ..	91.9	74.4	74	..	24.33	—4.54
Deesa ..	91.9	72.2	83	..	24.88	1.67
Neemuch ..	81.2	68.2	88	0.42	35.77	11.04
Indore ..	81.4	69.1	84	0.07	39.11	8.44
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	74.9	72.3	90	4.80	52.35	1.32
Saugor ..	78.0	69.6	87	1.22	40.11	—2.52
Hoshanga bad ..	84.9	71.4	80	0.07	34.08	8.11
Khandwa ..	89.6	69.6	80	..	4.87	7.13
Akola ..	88.2	71.3	74	..	38.39	2.44
Amraoti ..	84.8	70.3	83	..	41.71	12.08
Nagpur ..	78.1	68.9	86	0.04	51.94	8.14
Chanda ..	84.8	70.4	85	..	34.22	6.13
Raipur ..	78.3	74.0	85	0.10	36.66	—7.98
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	86.5	77.0	91	0.22	81.08	11.70
Ratnagiri ..	85.1	73.9	84	0.01	132.07	35.70
Marmugao ..	84.7	77.0	93	0.15	113.32	28.77
Karwar ..	84.1	72.0	96	..	128.32	15.30
BOMBAY DACCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	90.7	68.8	86	0.04	20.56	0.90
Ahmednagar ..	84.9	62.6	81	0.02	24.04	5.51
Poona ..	85.6	64.3	81	..	20.86	—1.33
Sholapur ..	89.3	68.2	93	..	31.42	7.50
Bijapur ..	87.6	69.6	86	..	19.15	3.24
Belgaum ..	80.3	64.1	94	..	33.45	—0.16
Aurangabad ..	86.4	65.9	94	..	41.53	16.94
Nizamabad (Indur).	85.7	62.7	70	..	32.04	—4.37
Hyderabad ..	86.4	69.6	85	..	36.66	11.98
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore ..	85.6	74.0	80	..	103.02	—6.99
Calicut ..	83.0	75.4	100	..	98.55	—1.10
Cochin ..	83.6	75.2	79	..	92.41	7.95
Colombo ..	86.6	74.6	94	0.32	50.50	7.92
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	87.5	76.1	87	1.74	32.82	17.68
Bellary ..	90.5	70.5	66	..	16.04	4.32
Cuddapah ..	92.5	75.5	81	..	30.45	9.79
Madras ..	88.8	78.0	84	..	14.34	—3.06
Bangalore ..	84.3	69.8	81	..	28.87	7.28
Coimbatore ..	90.3	71.2	77	0.88	11.14	5.12
Trichinopoly ..	97.6	72.5	66	0.86	13.27	0.56
Negapatam ..	..	..	91	..	47.16	0.74

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 6th October 1916 was 30.059 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decrease by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 89 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 89 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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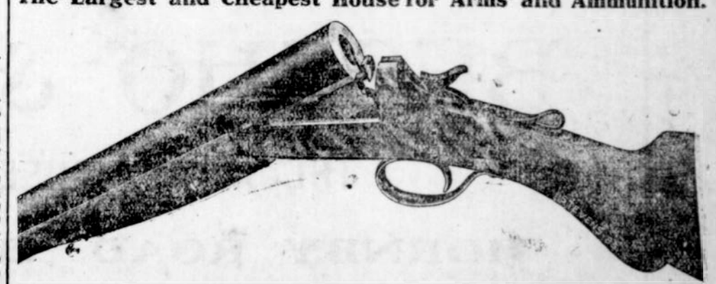

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ARRIVALS.

Oct. 5th.			
Chakla	Allen	Basrah	Sept. 28
Oct. 6th.			
Montebello	Andrew	Hull	Aug. 27

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 6th.			
Lhasa	King	Karachi	
			Oct. 6.

S. S. Mongara:—The steamer Mongara sailed from Aden on the 4th instant.

S. S. Chakla:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chakla, 1,727 tons, Captain C. S. Allen, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Busreh, which port she had left on the 23rd ultimo, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Montebello:—The Wilson Line steamer Montebello, 2,776 tons, Captain G. C. Andrew, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, which port she had left on August 16th, with a general cargo.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 951 tons, Captain C. R. King, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

Friday, 6th October, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C. & E. Clan Fraser.....Marson.....J. P. & Co
D. & E. Marandi Ingless.....T. M. & Co
F. Chakla.....M. M. & Co
P. Benyei Maru.....Tomoemaru.....N. Y. K.

HARBOUR, WALL.

Bahadur.....B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Ranee.....Berry.....T. M. & Co
4 Zayanee.....Ookerji.....H. S. Shoostree
5 Bandia Maru.....M. M. Shirazi
9 Jehangir.....Lewis.....T. M. & Co
12 Vinstra.....Nelson.....W. & A. G. & Co
16 & 11 Frankenfels.....W. & A. G. & Co
16 Standard.....M. M. Shirazi.

M. D. D.

Teg Harold.....B. I. Dixon & Co

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Saraswati.....B. S. N. Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Karoa.....Handcock.....M. M. & Co
5 Rheinfels.....W. & A. G. & Co
6 Khiwa.....Potter.....P. & O. S. N. Co
15 Taisho Maru.....Yamato.....

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baroda.....M. M. & Co
Din.....Pallett.....W. & A. G. & Co
Flor-de-Diu.....Aboo.....Bhimji
Montebello.....Andrew.....J. F. & Co
Nurani.....Thomson.....B. & P. S. N. Co
Pundua.....Andreason.....M. M. & Co
Rooke.....Sura.....W. & A. G. & Co
Upada.....Butler.....M. M. & Co
Vikawa.....Hepburn.....M. M. & Co

IMPORTS,

Oct. 6.

S. S. Vinstra from Christania, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—8,381 bales 1,096 reels paper, 550 cases preserved fish, 20 cases canned fish, 254 cases 1,008 packages 1,185 boxes 7,383 kegs nails, 426 cases shoes, 4 cases stoves, 11,883 cases sterilized milk, 35,984 pieces planed boards, 25 cases brandy.

THE MORE THE WEAKER.

HERR BERNHARD'S NOVEL VIEW.

Herr Georg Bernhard writes in the "Vossische Zeitung:—"

"The greater the number of our enemies, the smaller becomes their power, and the more confused the situation in the various theatres of war appears the clearer it becomes. Politically it is now so clearly transparent that probably not even those begin to recognise it whose view, through their lack of imagination, has hitherto been obscured by the Rumanian curtain.

"Now, after the curtain has been raised and it is possible to survey the whole without any obstacle, there is no more obscurity. This time again the light comes from the East. Our worst enemies, who must first of all be conquered, are there, and, also our enemy in the matter of future agreements."

HOSTEL FOR MOSLEM STUDENTS AT POONA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to your note in yesterday's "Chronicle" regarding the right utilisation of Sir Mohammad Yousuff's gift, may I invite the attention of the Moslem leaders to the crying need of a hostel for Mahomedan students at Poona?

Poona, as a centre of learning attracts students from all parts of India. Although there is provision in the College Hostels, and in some of the schools for the residence of students, it is inadequate. A Mahomedan student, even if he gets accommodation in the College hostels, finds in the majority of cases great difficulty in arranging for messing, for, the large number of students consists of Hindus, and the doors of their chummery are shut to him. If the Mahomedan student happens to be poor (which is often the case) it is not possible for him to make any independent arrangement for himself. This is one of the many perplexing problems which the student has to face before he begins his studies in a college.

Apart from the question of college students if we turn to the condition of the school students we find that there is not even an apology of an accommodation for them. A large number of such students goes from different parts of India to Poona to study especially for the matriculation examination. I have seen that many had to go back for want of board and residence. In 1914 when the Nawab of Savnoor happened to be at Poona, a large deputation of Moslem students waited on him requesting his help in their common need. A meeting was held where some of the leading Moslems assembled. Characteristic eloquent speeches were made, and that was all. Nothing was done to help the students.

It is painful to see this deplorable indifference of the so-called leaders towards the members of their own community. Will not, at least, the enlightened and munificent Moslems of Bombay do something to provide facilities for the education of young and promising though poor Moslem students of the schools and colleges at Poona?—Yours, etc.

S. D. H.

Y. M. C. A., Bombay, Oct. 5.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

WOMEN'S BRANCH (HINDU CENTRE.)

The Hindu Centre of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund was organised in August, 1914, soon after the declaration of war. Its chief work has been the sewing of garments for the brave soldiers, from the cloth supplied to it by the Central Depot, though money and gifts were contributed through the help of ladies like Mrs. Ramibai Kamdar, Mrs. Anandibai Patkar, Mrs. Chunilal Setalvad, Mrs. Nandabai Saraya, Mrs. Bhagubai Bhogte, Miss Purushottamdas Mangaldas, Mrs. Anandibai Khote and others.

The Centre carried on its work for some time at the hall of the Gujerati Hindu Stree Mandal which that body had kindly placed at the disposal of the Centre; and the sewing was done by honorary work both by individual ladies as well as through ladies' circles started in the following Associations, viz:—(a) Ladies' Social Club; (b) Mrs. Nikambe's Classes; (c) Seva Sadan; (d) Seva Sadan Home Classes; and (e) Amroli Church Circle.

Some ladies helped by coming to the Centre and sewing garments on machines kindly lent by Messrs. Singer and Co. The demand for garments having increased, it was found more convenient to employ Darzees though some ladies continued to do the sewing.

In August, 1915, the system of monthly contributions was started and the list of contributors and donors is given below as also of the honorary workers from August, 1915, to August, 1916.

Ladies can help either by sewing garments or by sending donations to meet the cost of sewing or by being monthly contributors. Would those anxious to help kindly inform the Secretary to the following address:—Mrs. D. N. Sirur, Joint Honorary Secretary, 73, Hughes Road, Bombay.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

The following is the list of contributors to the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund from August, 1915, to August, 1916:—

Lady Pattani, Rs. 65; Lady Chandayarkar, Rs. 65; Mrs. Shah, Rs. 65; Mrs. Purushottamdas Thakurdas and Mrs. Chunilal Mehta, Rs. 65; Miss Purushottamdas Mangaldas, Rs. 60; Mrs. Bhimabai Rane, Rs. 60; Mrs. Manajee Rajujee, Rs. 55; Mrs. Dwarkadas Govardhandas, Rs. 36; Mrs. P. G. Singhane, Rs. 36, Lady Jagmohandas, Rs. 20; Mrs. Rattansey Dharamsey, Rs. 65; Mrs. Laxmibai Karamsey Damjee, Rs. 26; Mrs. Bhide, Rs. 26; Mrs. Velkar, Rs. 26; Mrs. Venkanna Y. Balaram, Rs. 26; Mrs. Hansraj Thakarsey, Rs. 8; Mrs. Madhavjee Thakarsey, Rs. 26; The Guzerathi Hindu Stree Mandal, Rs. 165; Mrs. Lalitabai Kaikini, Rs. 13; Mrs. Tarabai Modak, Re. 1; Mrs. K. Vishwanath Iyer, Rs. 13; Mrs. Ramabai Nowrange, Rs. 13; Mrs. Zilkar, Rs. 12; Miss Champubai Pitale, Rs. 13; Mrs. Jamnabai Damodardas, Rs. 13; Mrs. Dajee Abajee Khare, Rs. 12; Mrs. S. G. Velinkar, Rs. 13; Mrs. N. G. Prabhakar, Rs. 14; Mrs. Gangabai Lamge, Rs. 60; Mrs. K. B. Vasudev, Rs. 10; Mrs. Narayan Balaji, Rs. 13; Mrs. Laxmibai Kunte, Rs. 14; Mrs. Satyabhamabai Kunte, Rs. 14; Mrs. Vatsalabai Chitre, Rs. 9; Mrs. Gokuldas Parukh, Rs. 12; Mrs. Kikabhoy P. Raichand, Rs. 12; Dr. Miss Nowrange, Rs. 13; Mrs. Bhawanidas Motiwala, Rs. 12; Mrs. Nagindas Mehta, Rs. 6; Mrs. Sonabai Jaiker, Rs. 24; Mrs. Laxmibai Gadgil, Rs. 6-8; Mrs. Ramabai Raje, Rs 6; Mrs. U. Raghavendra Rao, Rs. 13; Mrs. Ramachandra Laljee, Rs. 60; Mrs. Bhagwanlal Pannalal, Rs. 55; Mrs. Nair, Rs. 55; Mrs. Tukaram Javjee, Rs. 11; Mrs. C. M. Engineer, Rs. 5-8; Mrs. Kshmabai Row, Rs. 40; Mrs. Phirojbai Nayak, Rs. 24; Mrs. Manjulabai Laud, Rs. 31. Per Mrs. Kamdar:—Mrs. Ramibai Kamdar, Rs. 22; Mrs. Jirbai Mowdawala, Re. 22; Mrs. Chandrabai Madhavjee, Rs. 9; Mrs. Chotubhoy Vakil, Rs. 22; Mrs. Manibai Nensi Vishram, Rs. 11; Mrs. Manickbai Mathradas, Rs. 11; Mrs. Jevabai K. Nensi, Rs. 22; Mrs. Mammabai D. Laxmidas, Rs. 11; Mrs. Ratanbai B. Govindjee, Rs. 11; Mrs. Sundrabai V. Govindjee, Rs. 12; Mrs. Kesharbai Laljee Govindjee, Rs. 11; Mrs. Laxmibai Dwarkadas, Rs. 11; a Friend, Rs. 6; a Wellwisher, Rs. 8; a Sister, Rs. 65; Mrs. Parmanand, Rs. 5; Mrs. Anandrao N. Dabholkar, Rs. 20; Mrs. Vasantrao A. Dabholkar, Rs. 20; Mrs. Gangabai Ranade, Rs. 24, Mrs. Bhulabhai Desai, Rs. 6; Mrs. Laxmibai V. Parulkar, Rs. 2; Mrs. Indumatibai Patkar, Re. 1; Mrs. Anandibai Patkar Rs. 2; Mrs. Chimanlal Setalvad Rs. 24; Mrs. Manickbai Kothare, Rs. 30; Mrs. Maneckbai Ratansey Mooljee, Rs. [illegible] Mrs. Deshmukh, Rs. 2; Mrs. Purushottam Mavajee, Re. 1; the late Ranee Laxmibaisaheb of Gaekwar, Rs. 10; late Mrs. Jamnabai Sakkai, Rs. 120-11; Mrs. Bhulabhai Desai, Rs. 10; a Friend, Rs. 25; Mrs. Bhikabhai, Rs. 15; Mrs. Khandwala, Rs. 5; Mrs. Appajee S. Dongre, Rs. 20; Mr. Vithalrao L. Ugrankar, Rs. 10; Mrs. Murarjee Purushottam and Friends, Rs. 10; Mrs. Shah, Rs. 25; Mrs. Bhimabai Rane, Rs. 15; Mrs. Devidas Narandas, Rs. 60.

PASSPORTS.

A press Note issued by the Bombay Government notifies for general information that passports will not be ordinarily granted by the Government of Bombay to persons who are not habitually resident in the Bombay Presidency. Exception will be made in urgent cases only, after consultation, in each case, with the Local Government concerned.

Travellers of non-Italian nationality desiring to land at Italian ports are warned that they will not be permitted to do so unless they first obtain on their passports the "Visa" of the "Consul General for Italy at Calcutta. "No other" Italian Consular Officer in India can grant the necessary "Visa." Passports will be forwarded for the "Visa" to the Counsel General by the officer who grants the passports, or who endorse it for the journey to an Italian port. Application must therefore be made in sufficient time to permit of the passport being sent to Calcutta and retransmitted from there.

The Italian Consul General has stated that he may also require the presence in Calcutta of the passport holder, but will not necessarily require this in all cases.

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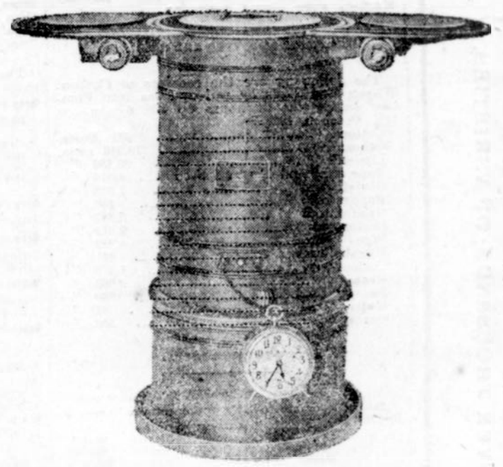

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CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Oct. 5th.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		1,000
" " Sales of East Indian		400
" " Imports		Nil
Mid. Americans		9.95
Egyptian F. G. F. Nominally		14.70
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Jan.	17.07
	Mar.	17.25
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan.	16.67
	Mar.	16.85

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 5th.

Total Imports .. .. Nil.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.	
October	9.82	
Oct.-Nov.	9.80	
Nov.-Dec.	9.81	
Dec.-Jan.	9.82	
Jan.-Feb.	9.84	
Feb.-Mar.	9.86	
Mar.-Apl.	9.87	+12
Apl.-May	9.89	
May-June	9.90	
June-July	9.88	
July-Aug.	9.86	
Aug.-Sept.	9.70	
Sept.-Oct.	..	
Oct.-Nov.	..	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 5th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	
October	9.84+14	
Oct.-Nov.	9.82+14	
Nov.-Dec.	9.81	
Dec.-Jan.	9.82	
Jan.-Feb.	9.84	
Feb.-March	9.86	
March-April	9.88	
April-May	9.89	+12
May-June	9.90	
June-July	9.85	
July-Aug.	9.86	
Aug.-Sept	9.79	

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 5th.

Months.	To-day's price.
January	14.50
March	14.58
May	14.55

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 28th.

M. G. Bengal Good	.. .. ..	6.89
" " Fully Good	.. .. ..	7.07
" " Fine	.. .. ..	7.25
" No. 1 Oomra Good	.. .. ..	7.49
" " Fully Good	.. .. ..	7.67
" " Fine	.. .. ..	7.85
" Broach Good	.. .. ..	8.99
" " Fully Good	.. .. ..	9.17
" " Fine	.. .. ..	9.35
" Scinde Good	.. .. ..	6.89
" " Fully Good	.. .. ..	7.07
" " Fine	.. .. ..	7.25

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 5th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	42,000
Futures at New York January	17.07— 9
" " March	17.23—11
Spot Cotton at New York	16.95+15
" " Orleans ..	16.13 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans January ..	16.62— 6
" " March	16.85— 5

MONEY MARKET.

London, Oct. 5th.

Bar Silver Spot 32⅛

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Oct. 4th.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Oct.-Nov, Sellers 83/6

BOMBAY MARKETS.

BOMBAY, Oct. 6.

Owing to Dassara Holiday the Bombay Markets were closed yesterday.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 5th October 1916:—

Cotton	931 Bales.
Wheat	10,346 cwts.
Linseed	20,136 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	2,643 "
Ginjellyseed	1,348 "
Poppyseed	588 "
Groundnuts	3,207 "
Castorseed	9,861 "
Rice	4,122 "
Myrabollams	221 "
Cottonseed	1,478 "
Gram	5,363 "
Joowar	809 "
Maize	51 "
Barley	506 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Oct. 6th—4 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30'		
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30 ..		
Wheat, Karachi Bangla		
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi		
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore ..		
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore' ..		
Linseed, Brown Bold		
Linseed, Brown Thin	Ready Market closed(Deshera).	
Teelseed, White 85.15		
" Gajar 75.25		
" Gajar 50.50		
" Black		
Popyseed, White		
Groundnuts		
Mowraseed		

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat April-May	5 14 7½
Linseed May	10 4 3

PIECE-GOODS.

The Cloth Market has remained firm during the past week. Rupee rates, especially for White Goods, have been steady with a tendency to harden, and as Manchester quotation have continued to advance there is still room for a further increase in prices here. Speculative transactions in several cloths are still going on among dealers in the bazaar, and rates are being put up after each sale. The amount of business available in Grey Goods has rather fallen off during the week. Some speculative transactions have been mentioned in standard Grey Shirtings here and there. The consuming outlets have shewn very little life and the high values are no doubt checking purchases to a great extent. Buying has been of a hand-to-mouth character. The tone of the Manchester Market has been too uncertain for an active trade to be done and current prices are discredited by dealers. We are passing through abnormal times and very varied views are held as to the future course of prices. The Agricultural Bureau report of the condition of the American Cotton Crop upto 25th ultimo is 56.3 per cent., which is the lowest on record and is said to indicate a crop of 11,637,000 bales exclusive of linters. Some shippers are almost certain that high prices for cloth will be maintained, irrespective of the value of the raw material, for the reason that the continuous withdrawal of labour for military requirements reduces the output in yarn and cloth, and adds materially to working costs. The shortage of labour is felt everywhere, specially in the spinning mills, weaving sheds, bleaching, finishing and dyeing works, and warehouses, which necessitates very forward delivery being asked for. There are others, however, who fear a depreciation in values as a result of the curtailment of cloth business due to current high rates. They contend that values of cotton have been forced up by speculation, and are not disposed to accept as authentic the extreme bad crop reports, which have been so pronounced a feature of late. The planters show no disposition to hold, which is evidenced from the increasing weight of cotton coming into sight and this can hardly be wondered at with prices shewing handsome profits of about three to four pence over the actual cost of cultivation. Some makers are no doubt independent and can afford to hold out for full rates, while others have been rather astonished at the high prices paid especially for White Goods and Prints. But, generally, when business has been attempted the ideas of buyers and sellers have been too far apart for any particular progress to have been made. Cautious dealers have scarcely been willing to operate freely at the exorbitant prices which now rule.

GREYS.

There are no signs of Grey Shirtings moving off more freely for consumption and this section of the market is still depressed for want of inquiry from upcountry. The demand has not been important and even staple goods continue dull of sale. Rupee rates shew very little alteration. 41 in. by 37½ 8 yards Bates' 14 lbs. Grey Shirtings have appreciated in value by six annas per piece. Some lots of standard qualities of Grey Shirtings have changed hands among dealers in the bazaar on speculative account. Grey Jacconets are not moving freely owing to current high rates, but the prices have been fully maintained owing to light stocks. Grey Drills shew an improvement of one to two annas per piece. There is no change to report in Grey Mulls which remain steady at rates last quoted. Japanese Grey Sheetings 36 in. by 30 yds. are in better request at enhanced rates, but owing to the engagements of makers for some months ahead, fresh forward business has not been possible.

WHITES.

The position of White Goods is said to be healthy. Some fair transactions have been arranged between dealers in the bazaar, and several lots of Nainsooks Mulls and Shirtings have changed hands, establishing an advance in the rupee rates. 27 and 28 inches by 18 yds. ranges of Nainsooks of standard qualities are in better request and prices have further appreciated by one to two annas per piece. 33 in. by 18 yds. Nainsooks worth from Rs. 3-12 to Rs. 4-6 per piece are in brisk demand, and rates have advanced by four annas per piece. 58 in by 20 yds. Red End White Mulls are quoted at Rs. 5 per piece, after sales having been made among dealers at half an anna per piece less than this rate. Sacharilla heading White Mulls in 40, 45 and 50 inches by 18 yds. worth over Rs. 4 per piece have met with good inquiry at increased rates. J. Burton and Sons' White Shirtings No. 8000 have been sold in the bazaar at the record price of Rs. 12 per piece. Some stock lots of Nainsooks, Mulls and Shirtings in Karachi, Amritsar and Calcutta have been bought by dealers here through Bombay firms, as the prices were relatively cheaper than the replacing costs in Manchester. The inquiry for forward business has broadened somewhat but buyers have not readily paid the advances required by makers.

The quotations for some of the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs. a. p.
Grey Shirtings—			
Ralli's Fari"No. 2000	39×37½/8	..	7 4 0
" " " 100000	45×37½/8	..	8 2 0
Fleming's No. 1905 ..	48×38	..	9 12 0
Ritchie's No. 1566 ..	38×37/37½	..	..
Bombay Co.'s No. 2580	44×38½	..	8 0 0
Dewhurst's Rupee" No. 5	39×38½	..	9 0 0
" BBB" ..	38×38½	..	10 10 0
Grey Jacconets—			
Ralli's No. 18 ..	45×22	..	4 9 0
Grey Drills—			
Pepperell "Dragon" ..	29×40	..	13 8 0
Ralli's 'Musjid,' No. 425	26×40	..	9 7 0
White Shirtings—			
Liepman's No. 1500 ..	32×42	..	13 7 0
H. B. T. C. 40000" ..	36×40	..	15 0 0
White Nainsooks—			
Ralli's Nos. 7070/9090 .	27×18	..	3 0 0
" No. 39620 T. B. .	38×22	..	4 2 0
Graham's Nos 88/8888.	28×18	..	3 4 0
" " 50000 ..	34×18	..	4 1 0
Greaves' No. 8000 T. B.	38×22	..	4 6 0
Ritchie's 3500/4510/5520	28×18	..	2 12 0
White Mulls—			
Ralli's Nos. 6/60/600 ..	41", 46", 51"×19		5 2 6
" No. 6000 ..	56×19	..	5 14 0
" " 88 ..	58×20	..	5 0 0
Ritchie's No 975 ..	50×18	..	4 5 0
" " 66999 ..	40×18	..	3 11 0
" " 1260 ..	27×18	..	2 10 0
Fleming's No 8080 ..	27×18	..	..

LANCASHIRE YARNS.

The Yarn Market has not shewn any change during the past week, and rupee rates have remained firm and steady in sympathy with the high prices quoted by suppliers in Manchester. The demand has been moderate and clearances have been on a small scale. Fresh forward business is difficult to negotiate owing to the firm attitude of spinners. The shortage of labour is seriously interfering with the production of Yarns, which tends to keep up the values, apart from the position of the raw material Lancashire Grey Yarns are quoted as under:—

WATER TWIST GREY—		Rs.	a.	p.
30s. "Queen" Ticket	Per lb.	1	1	6
30s. Ordinary qualities	"	1	0	0
40s "Cat's Head" Ticket.	"	1	2	0
40s. Ordinary qualities	"	1	1	6

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

YARN.	1916. lbs.	1915. lbs.	1914. lbs.
Exports from Great Britain during Aug	15,011,800	13,429,500	8,046,800
Total since 1st Jan.	120,779,800	123,930,900	141,397,300
Do. 1st Aug.	15,011,800	13,429,500	8,046,800

CLOTH.	1916. Yds.	1915. Yds.
Exports from Great Britain during Aug.	424,317,100	418,794,800
Total since 1st Jan.	3,567,717,000	3,248,717,900
Do. 1st Aug.	424,317,100	418,794,300

CLOTH—contd.	1914. Yds.
Exports from Great Britain during Aug.	313,074,600
Total since 1st Jan.	4,408,103,000
Do. 1st Aug.	313,074,600

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Health and Strength
for the weak and ailing.

If ailing humanity would only take the trouble to find out why it is not enjoying that vigorous health and strength to which it is entitled by nature, there would not be so much unnecessary suffering to-day.

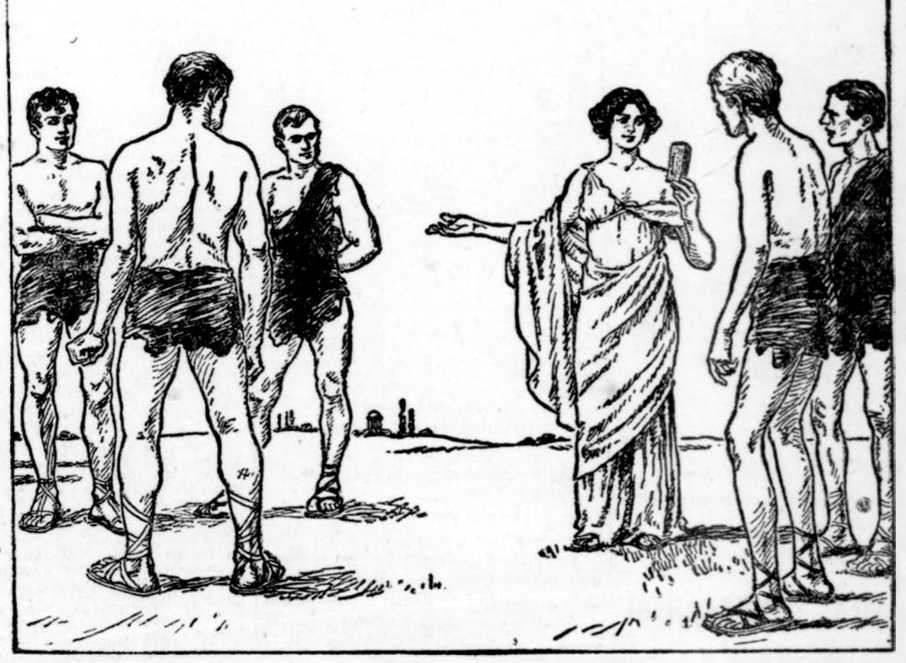
In this country considerable trouble is caused through the "drinking water," mode of living and climate. The kidneys and bladder become defective, and certain poisons are allowed to accumulate in the system, with the result that a general feeling of lassitude and weakness comes on, very often accompanied by pains in the muscles, joints, and back. Then signs of rheumatism, gout, stone, gravel, or cystitis (inflammation of the bladder) sometimes show themselves. This is all due to a weakened condition of the kidneys. De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills give prompt relief in all these symptoms—twenty-four hours will prove it. A permanent cure follows in most cases.

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are sold everywhere in blue, white and gold boxes at Rs.2 and Rs.3.8 per box, with a blue seal on the bottle. After taking them the urine will most probably turn a peculiar muddy, bluish colour. This is proof positive, beyond all doubt, that the healing properties of these wonderful little pills have penetrated into the innermost crevices of the kidneys and bladder, instead of passing through the bowels, as most kidney pills do. One particular reason why the relief is so prompt and so permanent.

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills give instant relief in most cases of backache, gout, bladder weakness, rheumatism, sciatica, gravel, cystitis, general weakness and irritability. All these symptoms are caused by uric acid in the blood. De Witt's Pills purify the blood, and when the blood is pure, rich and strong, good health should surely follow.

Those desirous of testing De Witt's Pills can do by sending As. 2 in stamps to E. C. De Witt & Co., Ltd., P.O. Box 303, Bombay, or P.O. Box 216, Calcutta, or P.O. Box 226, Madras.

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills,
while so searching and penetrating in their effects, contain no poisons or harmful ingredients. They are guaranteed to be positively harmless to the most delicate man, woman or child. They are made and packed by machinery, and are untouched by human hands.



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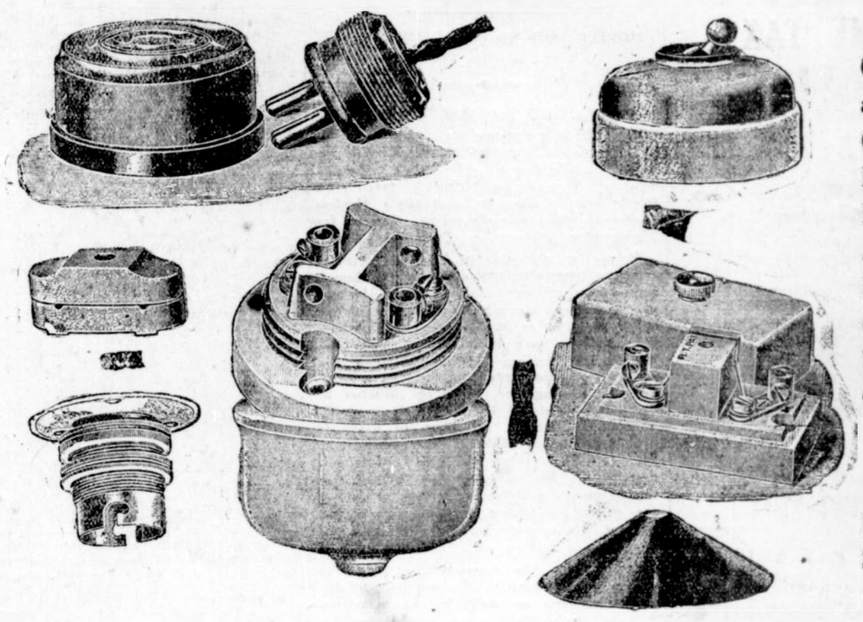

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THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE,
Pannalal Terraces, Grant Road,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Mahomedan: 9th of Jelhaz, 1334.
Hindu: 11th of Aswin Sud, 1912.
Parsi: 27th of Farvardin, 1286.
Sunrise: 6h. 31m.; Sunset: 6h. 24m.
Phase of the Moon: Full Moon 11th Oct.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Goan Union High School: Annual Prize Distribution, 6 p.m.
Indian Economic Society: Dr. S. M. Sane will initiate discussion on "Chemical Industries in Germany," Servants of India Society Home, 6-30 p.m.
Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force close at the G. P. O. at 12 noon.

SUNDAY, October 8.

"Bakri-Id." Mahomedan holiday.

MONDAY, October 9.

Meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Fort Press Co. Ltd. Meeting, 3 p.m.
Their Excellencies leave Victoria Terminus at 2-15 p.m. for Simla.

WEDNESDAY, October 11.

Standing Committee Meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.
The English mail per steamer Karmala will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. Registered letters will be received up to 2 p.m. and parcels up to 1 p.m. Postings at the Town Sub-Offices must be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the abovementioned hours.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: Cinema and Bandmann Varities at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
Royal Opera House: Cinema, 6-45 p.m. and 10-30 p.m.
America-India Cinema, Charni Road, 6-45 8-15, 8-30 to 10-0, and 10-15 to 11-45.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 6-30, 8-45 10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

BONAPARTE—Bai Ruttonbai, widow Temulji Sorabjee Bonaparte, 53 years Station Munmad, Roj Dapdin, Mah Furver din.

GENERAL STAFF ORDERS.

Oct. 6.

422. The Annual Camp of Training of the G.I.P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will be held at Chinchvad from the 7th to 14th October 1916, both days inclusive.

2. This cancels Bombay Brigade Order No. 290 dated the 16th August 1916.

(Sd.) G. B. deM. Mairis, Major,
General Staff,
Bombay Brigade.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Col. Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., A.D.C., Commanding.

Oct. 7.

Orderly N. C. Officers for the week ending 14th October 1916:—

Sergeant C. H. Partridge and Corpl. Robt. Graham.

Musketry.—There will be no shooting at the Colaba Range this Saturday afternoon the 7th inst.

Riding School.—Riding School daily except Thursday for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts 7-15 a.m.

Squadron Parade.—The Squadron will parade on Thursday morning next, the 12th inst. Rendezvous Church Gate Station 7-15 a.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, khaki shirts, Rifles, swords and Bandoliers.

Issue of Arms.—Members are requested to draw their arms from Headquarters any day between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Corps Meeting.—There will be a meeting of the Officers, N. C. Officers and members of the Corps at the "Times of India" Office at 6 p.m. on Wednesday next, the 11th inst. to nominate a candidate for selection to the vacant commission in the Corps, as laid down in Rule 20 of the Corps rules and regulations.

(Sd.) F. C. Annesley, 2nd Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Lieut.-Col. P. K. Cadell C.I.E., Commanding.

Oct. 7.

344 Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by "C" Coy. during week ending 7th inst. Next for Duty "D" Coy.

345 Company Field Training.—

Detail.—Sunday, October 8th, "G" Company Sunday, October 15th, "F" Company.

Companies will parade at Bori Bunder Station at 6 a.m. on the above dates, and will return to Bombay before 5 p.m. Haversack rations and waterbottles to be carried.

Dress.—At option of Officers Commanding Coys.

346 Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—

October 2nd to 9th (except on 1st, 6th, 8th) "A" Company.

October 10th to 20th (except on 15th) "C" Company.

347 Miniature Range.—From October 1st, the Miniature Range will be allotted in accordance with schedule of training issued to Officers Commanding Coys.

348 Signalling. Signalling Class will parade at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters on Tuesdays and Thursday in future.

349 Parades.—"B" Coy. Maxim Gun Class every Wednesday at 7 a.m. at Headquarters.

"F" Coy.—The Coy. will parade every Monday and Thursday at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters. Dress.—Drill Order with helmets.

"J" Coy.—Coy. parade of all Sections at the Volunteer Club on Tuesday 10th inst. at 6-30 p.m. Dress—Drill Order (kilts) sidearms and canes. Pencils and note books must be brought.

350 Meeting.—There will be a meeting of Officers Commanding all Companies (Adult and Cadet) at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m. on Monday October 9th.

(Sd.) C. N. Moberly, Major,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Col. G. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.

Poona, Friday, Oct. 6.

936 Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 7th October 1916:—

At Headquarters:—

Buglers, Friday and Saturday at 5-30 p.m.

At Satara:—

Machine Gun parade, Saturday at 5 p.m.

937 Musketry.—The Rifle range will be open for Class firing at 7-30 a.m. daily except Thursdays and Sundays until further orders. Members wishing to fire should send in their names to the Headquarter office two days beforehand.

The Camp of exercise will commence on 13th January 1917, and all members of the Corps are expected to complete their Annual Course of musketry for the current season before that date.

938 Parade.—The Battalion will parade at Holkar's Bridge on Saturday 7th instant at 8 a.m. for instruction in Demolitions and Mine Explosions. Members will proceed independently, but must arrange to arrive punctually. Uniform, without arms.

(Sd.) A. R. Kearsey, 2nd Lieut.
Adjutant Poona Vol. Rifles.

LECTURE ON FRANCISCO LUIS GOMES.

Under the auspices of the Instituto Luso Indiano, Mr. Justino D'Souza will deliver a lecture on "Francisco Lius Gomes" to-morrow at 6-45 p.m. in the hall of the above institute, Dabul. The Hon. Dr. C. Fernandes will preside.

INDIAN GUILD OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.

The third lecture of the Guild series will be delivered this evening by Mr. B. H. Kantawala of the Maharaja Mills, Baroda on "The Utilization of Cotton Waste" in the Bowen Memorial Hall, Y.M.C.A., Lamington Road, Girgaon at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.)

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There were one attack and two deaths from plague on Thursday, Mandvi reporting the attack which was imported from Poona, and Girgaum and the Maratha Hospital one death each. The total mortality from all causes was 69 against 61 on the corresponding day of last year and 62 on that of 1914.

UNION CRICKET CLUB.

The third annual general meeting of the Union Cricket Club will be held to-morrow at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the Hirabag, when Mr. Kishondas J. Setlna will be awarded a gold medal by Mr. R. M. Yakil and Mr. R. M. Bhagudia and Mr. Narotamdas D. Engineer and Mr. Kantilal N. Chitnis will be presented with bats by the Club.

LATE KHAN BAHADUR DR. R. R. DADINA.

Khan Bahadur Dr. Ruttonji R. Dadina died at Bandra on Thursday from failure of the heart. Khan Bahadur Dadina passed the L.M. & S. examination of the University of Bombay in 1877 and served as assistant Surgeon at Bulsar, Kalyan and Bandra. He was a member of the Bandra Municipality for a number of years and its President for some time.

A NEW CHURCH MISSIONARY

In view of the many urgent calls which the Foreign and Colonial Missions' Committee have received from new Churchmen in India, the annual meeting of the General Conference of the New Church Mission in India, held in Manchester, recently resolved to appoint, for at least one year, one of its ministers for missionary work in India who shall act in co-operation with the Hindi Swedenborg Society. The Rev. S. J. C. Goldsack, who has accepted the appointment, is expected to arrive shortly in Bombay. After devoting some time to Bombay, he will probably visit other important cities and towns in India, delivering lectures.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION

Dr. Kaikhasru Sorabji Patel, Demonstrator in Physiology, Grant Medical College, will deliver lectures on Military Sanitation, in the class organised by Mr. D. F. Panthaki, under the auspices of the Bombay City Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association, in the rooms of the Secondary Teachers Training College from Sunday, the 15th inst., from 3 to 4 p.m. (S.T.) The course consists of about six lectures. These lectures will be delivered once a week only on Sunday and that for one hour only. These lectures will be delivered once a week only on Sunday and that for one hour only. Those intending to join this Class are requested to have their names registered with Mr. D. F. Panthaki, Honorary Class Secretray, Bombay City Centre, St. John Ambulance Association, Contractor Building, 545, Girgaon Road, Bombay No. 4.

DEATH OF A GIRL WIFE.

FATHER SUSPECTS FOUL PLAY.

The Coroner, Dr. Nunan, held an Inquest on the body, of a Hindu girl, Sundrabai, aged 16.

The body of the deceased was found on the road in front of her husband, Rajaram Bapuji's room, in Princess Street.

Mr. C. J. Mistry, pleader, represented the girl's father Sitaram, who suspected foul play.

Sitaram said in his evidence that he had heard in his native place that the deceased was being ill-treated by her husband Rajaram, and had therefore come to Bombay to see his daughter, who was then living with her maternal uncle. His daughter asked him not to take her back to her husband's house as he was ill-treating her. On Wednesday last he heard that his daughter had been taken away forcibly by her husband and subsequently he heard of her death. Further enquiry was adjourned.

CHEATING IN A MILL.

ASSISTANT TIME-KEEPER SENTENCED.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon, Inspector Gough charged Vineyak Chintaman Desai, Cashier, Dinshaw Merwanji Master, Head Time-keeper, and Krishna Bapuji, Assistant Time-keeper, all employed in the Simplex Mill, with cheating in respect of Rs. 195.

Mr. S. B. Kanadia appeared for the prosecution The accused were defended by Messrs. C. N. Kanuga, P. Godinho, and K. F. Nariman.

It was alleged for the prosecution that in March last a muster-book was made showing that 475 men were working in the spinning department of the mill for the month and that the total pay amounted to Rs. 6,049. As the agents Messrs. D. M. Wadia and Company had received certain information they sent for the books and kept a watch on the men and found the discrepancy.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

The second accused was discharged as there was no evidence against him. The first accused was given the benefit of doubt and was acquitted. The third accused was convicted and sentenced to undergo eighteen weeks' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50, with the alternative of two weeks' further imprisonment.

It is announced that about 3,000 houses have collapsed as a result of floods in Mirzapur District, U.P. Kharif crops have been ruined but there is hope of recovering fodder. Suspension of land revenue will be necessary in certain villages. The monsoon is continuing to give heavy rain in Lucknow where the average has been largely exceeded.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

SHAKESPEARE ON THE SCREEN.

Bombay is said to be a veritable stronghold of Shakespearian admirers. If this is so there will, next week, be a continuation of the large audiences enjoyed of late by the Royal Opera House. To-morrow night the new programme opens, and the chief feature is a splendid film version of "The Taming of the Shrew," one of the best comedies ever written. As the scenes are laid in Italy it is fitting that the foremost film company of our Ally should have made the picture. It goes without saying that the costumes and scenery are true to the period in every detail. We also have actors and actresses of the same national temperament as the characters in the play.

In contrast to the Shakespearian film is a vigorous Far Western drama called "Son o' th Stars," a tale placed and played in the heart of the Red Indian country of America. Mr. J. Warren Kerrigan, the chief favourite of Opera House audiences, plays a leading role.

With a good comic picture and the latest Gazette, not to mention the specially selected music of Signor Mori's orchestra, another entertainment hard to surpass anywhere is presented.

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA.

"THE WOMAN WHO DID."

The chief item of interest at the New Alexandra this week, is a five part drama entitled "The Woman Who Did" based on the late Grant Allan's famous novel. "The Woman Who Did" is one of the great films of the year, and with it the New Alexandra establish their title to a place on the very first rank of exhibitors. Photography, settings, acting, construction, all are admirable, and there is in every scene that scrupulous attention to detail which characterises the best production. At this time of day it is unnecessary to re-tell the story of "The Woman Who Did." There must be few people who have not read, or heard about, the tragedy of Herminia Barton, the young Girton student who sacrificed her life to an ideal. The one outstanding character in the story is Herminia "The Woman Who Did." The part is played by Miss Eve Balfour, the brilliant and beautiful young colonial actress, whose work in "Five Nights" will be remembered. Miss Balfour's qualifications for the task are many, not the least of them being that, in appearance, she bears an almost startling resemblance to Grant Allen's own description of his heroine. Supporting Miss Balfour is a cast of unusual excellence. The film contains some exquisitely beautiful settings, both in England and in Italy. All these pictures have a definite part in the story, and are never dragged in merely for the sake of effect. There is not a scene in "The Woman Who Did" to which the most narrow-minded could possibly take exception. Mrs. Grant Allen, the novelist's widow, was delighted with the film, and only wished her husband had been alive to see it.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

A new Variety act arrived for the Excelsior by the last mail steamer, in Frank Willats and Lottie Poole who do a speciality in a Revuette "Bites and Pieces" in which they introduce musical numbers, dancing and eccentricities, dancing being their *forte*. They are both from the musical comedies at Home, Frank Willats being for many years principal comedian in the late George Edwardes Companies. The well-known sensational film series filmed round the doings of a daring and intrepid lady "Protea" will appear again in a new bout of escapades called "The Oath of Protea." It has a most exciting plot as usual and is full of the intense situations, one always expects in a "Protea" film. Apart from the many struggles of wit and ingenuity between Protea and the villain a magnificent setting has been chosen among the scenery of the Alps and many hair-raising deeds are done on storm tossed coasts and precipitous heights. Grover and Richards, entertainers, Miss Pat O'Connor, dancer, and Pathe's Gazette complete a lively bill.

DUSSERAH SAMMELAN AT MADHAV BAG.

Madhav Bag was the scene, yesterday, of large gathering of people celebrating the Dusserah festival under the presidency of Sir Balachandra Krishna.

The functions of the day began with some songs. Dr. Sathaye then welcomed the people present and said that this day was a national day and a day of great enterprises. Sir Balachandra thanked the Utsav Mandal for reviving the celebration of the festival after its cessation for some time. He hoped the Mandal would keep up the movement. Several Mahrathi and English speakers followed. Prof. P. K. Telang said that the Dusserah festival preached a message which was twofold. It was the message of nationality and the message of work. This festival was celebrated all over India and stood as a symbol of the underlying unity of India. Though one looking at the surface might perceive differences yet there was one life in India. This festival was deliberately intended to awaken that spirit of unity. This was the time when great enterprises were taken on hand and the greater things of life were thought of; when they could forget their shortcomings and think of those things warming the blood and raising them to a higher level. "If we are true to the traditions of the past" he said "here is the occasion to forget the smaller things of life and think of the higher."

GOVT. GRANTS OF HOUSE RENTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A matter that calls for the early attention of Government is the very unfair and unjustifiable manner in which house rent is granted to some of its servants. We somehow seem to associate the word "Government" with everything that is fair and just, because when a grievance or a wrong or an injustice is brought to notice, the wheels of the Administration are at once set in motion, and continue to do their work till some satisfactory settlement has been arrived at. The general public are in this way led to have faith in the British Government. The system of granting house rent to certain classes of its servants is therefore regarded as a distinct grievance and a wrong which should be righted forthwith. Of course if there were any just grounds on which the present grants are made, nothing more could be said; but unfortunately for the prestige of the Government no such grounds exist in the present case. I have yet to learn that there is justice, or even its semmblance, in making invidious distinctions in the matter of the grant of house rent. Why are certain Departments favoured while others are left in the cold? The following Departments are granted a house rent allowance in the town and island of Bombay:—the Police, Excise, Telegraph, P. W. D., and the Mint. Why are the other Departments deprived of the concession? Can any one volunteer a satisfactory reply? The deprivation of this particular privilege is most actutely accentuated at the present moment. Government must either even-handedly extend the concession to all Departments, or withdraw it unconditinally. There can be no middle course. To quote a case in point: Certain members of the P. W. D. receive a monthly rent of Rs. 20 and a Presidency allowance of Rs. 50 i.e., Rs. 70 in addition to their pay. Why is this Department so liberally treated? The explanation advanced has been that P. W. Accountants are liable to be transferred at any time to any part of India, and the allowances are granted to compensate the men from any loss consequent on breaking up their establishment in one town and setting it up in another. The immense gain will appear clear from the following figures. I quote a concrete case. A certain P. W. Accountant was resident continuously in Bombay for 16 years. In this time his allowances at Rs. 70 per month aggregated Rs. 8,400. His furniture cost Rs. 1,200. On his transfer he realized on its sale the sum of Rs. 900. On balancing the account we find that he lost Rs. 300 but gained Rs. 8,400 or a clear profit of Rs. 8,100. I wonder whether Government ever viewed the matter in this way before. Why should Government be so kind as to benefit an Accountant in the P. W. D. to the tune of Rs. 8,100 in ten years, and bestow absolutely nothing on members of certain other Departments which are quite as worthy of their bounties as the P. W. D.?

Now Sir, this is a serious matter and requires to be realt with by Government in the proper manner. Certain irregularities undoubtedly creep into the ponderous machine known as the "Administration." and these, in the main, are the result of certain apparently unimportant matters being left to those who usually dispose of routine matters. This is certainly one of them. I do believe that no civilian (by whom I mean an I.C.S. officer) ever dealt with the question of house rent, otherwise this inequitable arrangement would never have been introduced, nor would it be permitted to continue. I therefore confidently bring this matter to the notice of the members of Councii, and particularly that of Lord Willingdon who I trust will now institute a rigid enquiry into the matter with a view to settle it satisfactorily.—Yours, etc.

FAIR PLAY.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS IN BOMBAY.

DR. MACKICHAN'S APPEAL.

The distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of the Municipal Bhuleshwar Girls' School took place yesterday. The Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan presided and Mrs. Mackichan gave away the prizes. After a programme of music and drill had been gone through by the pupils, Mrs. Sarabai J. Patel, head mistress, read the report. It was stated in the report that the school was one of the oldest girls' schools in Bombay, and taught up to the sixth Gujarati standard. The number of pupils on the roll was 193.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan congratulated Mrs. Patel and her staff on the excellent results of the working of the institution. He said that unmarried Hindu girls of thirteen and fourteen years of age were allowed to remain in the school, which he said, was a sure index that the Gujarati community of Bombay had been making progress. He considered it highly creditable to the Municipality that it had been willing to spend money on securing a suitable building for this school. Recently the Municipality had come in for some blame for the kind of school buildings it provided in this city. But he said he would lay no blame upon any committee, whether the Schools' Committee or any other committee. He would rather lay blame on the whole city of Bombay, if they had not in the city suitable buildings where their children, both boys and girls, might receive education in comfort and in good light and air. He was very proud of Bombay where he had lived most of his life, but one thing that filled him with humiliation was that when he compared this city with many cities in the West, he found that the school buildings here were not even one-fourth the size of those in the West. This was so, because, he thought, those who planned the city did not think of the needs of the people and did not consider that good buildings in good surroundings were a necessity for young children receiving education. He said that although it might cost crores of rupees, Bombay must wipe away this disgrace and must see that in every district of the city there was a good school building with a play-ground and everything that made for the health and happiness of the young students.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA V. EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.

The annual match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the European Schools came off yesterday on the Esplanade, resulting in a win for the former. The Schools team's batting collapse was surprising, as only last year they did much better against a stronger team than was opposed to them yesterday. Only two of their batsmen could enter into double figures and none of them seemed to meet the Gymkhana attack with anything like confidence.

The Gymkhana batsmen fared only slightly better but their team was without the services of some of their chief players. Lees and McCormack played well, contributing 34 and 25 respectively, but the rest did not achieve anything substantial and the whole side was disposed of for only 93.

Preedy and McCormack bowled well for the Gymkhana, while Rubens and Gale secured good analysis for the Schools. The scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

H Lees, c Arklie, b Rubens	34
Macnaughton, b Gale	3
C H Hewlett, c McClumpha, b Gale	3
Gillum, c and b Gale	0
J Adams, c and b Monra	0
K H McCormack (Capt), l-b-w, b Rubens	25
E A Preedy, c and b Rubens	2
Docherty, c Riley, b Rubens	0
Col Edwardes, c McClumpha, b Monra	11
Brandenburg, b Millard	2
Marshall, not out	11
Extras	2
Total	93

EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.

Arklie, b Adams	0
Michigan, b Preedy	1
Monra, c Lees, b Preedy	4
Kale, b Preedy	0
Rubens, c Brandenburg, b Adams	1
Ellis, c and b Preedy	11
Millard, c Marshall, b Freedy	4
Gale, st Macnaughton, b McCormack	10
Morris, b McCormack	1
Riley (Capt), l-b-w, b Hewlett	4
Moulton, c Macnaughton, b McCormack	5
Tindale, c McCormack, b Hewlett	0
Symons, run out	5
McClumpha, c Edwardes, b Hewlett	6
Jukes, b McCormack	0
Harper, not out	4
Extras	17
Total	73

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Bombay Gymkhana Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Gale	10	25	1	3
Monra	8	21	2	2
Millard	11	29	1	1
Rubens	9	16	2	4

European Schools' Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Preedy	12	24	4	5
Adams	9	11	5	2
McCormack	6	16	2	4
Hewlett	3	5	2	3

SECOND MONSOON GYMKHANA AT KIRKEE.

PROGRAMME OP EVENTS.

The second Monsoon Gymkhana meeting will be held on Saturday, the 14th instant, on the Kirkee Gymkhana ground, in aid of the Poona Branch of the Lady Willingdon War and Relief Fund. The following are the events:—

CLOSED RACES.

THE ENGLISH, WALER AND C. B. POLO SCURRY.—Distance 2½ Furlongs.

Rs. 49 to the winner, Rs. 10 to the second and Rs. 5 to the third. For all bona-fide Polo Ponies, I. P. A. C. Catch weights, English and Australians 12st. or over, C. B.'s 10st. 7lbs. or over G. Rs.

THE ARAB POLO PONY SCURRY.—Distance 2½ Furlongs.

Rs. 49 to the winner, Rs. 10 to the second and Rs. 5 to the third. For Arab Polo Ponies. Catch weights 11st. 7lbs., or over, G. Rs.

THE HACKS AND CHARGERS PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.

Rs. 49 to the winner, Rs. 10 to the second and Rs. 5 to the third. For bona-fide Hacks and Chargers. Catch weights, 12st. or over. G. Rs.

THE POONA AND KIRKEE HUNT CUP.—Distance 1 Mile.

For Horses regularly hunted at Poona during the season 1916. Rs. 49 to the winner, Rs. 10 to the second and Rs. 5 to the third. Catch weights, 12st. or over. G. Rs.

OPEN RACES.

THE KOREGAON PLATE.—Distance 5 Furlongs.

Rs. 49 to the winner, Rs. 10 to the second and Rs. 5 to the third. For Arab ponies 14 hands and under landed on or since 1st July, 1915, direct from the country of foaling which have not won flat race value Rs. 500 or over, 14 hands to carry 9st. W. I.

THE PASHAN PLATE.—Distance 5 Furlongs.

Rs. 49 to the winner, Rs. 10 to the second and Rs. 5 to the third. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 3rd Division.

THE AUNDH PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Rs. 49 to the winner, Rs. 10 to the second and Rs. 5 to the third. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.

IDEAL SEMINARY.

SIXTH ANNIVERSARY

The sixth foundation-day of the Ideal Seminary was celebrated last night at the Prarthana Mandir.

The annual report read by the Secretary showed continued progress. There are now 63 students on the rolls belonging to all castes.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, who presided after distributing the prizes, said that in India where the major portion of the masses was illiterate, educated people should interest themselves in the cause of education. Especially the young men should take interest in the work. Educated men were the elder brothers and the uneducated, younger brothers. So it was the duty of the educated men to take interest in the cause of the uneducated.

The Chairman concluded by an appeal for funds for the Ideal Seminary which is financially in a low position.

TRAGEDY IN A KITCHEN.

SEQUEL TO REJECTION OF OVERTURES.

TWO STABBED TO DEATH.

The Coroner, Dr. W. Nunan, held an inquest on the bodies of a Mahomedan girl, Mariambie, aged 18, and Abdul Samadkhan, aged 25.

It was alleged that Mariambie, who is married to a Pathan, now in jail, was living with her mother, a widow. About two and a half months ago she ran away with one Ashgar, but was brought back to her mother and was visited there by him. Sometime after that Ashgar married another woman and Mariambie was offended with him over this and refused his overtures to go and live with him and there were frequent quarrels between them. On Thursday evening, when, her mother was absent Ashgar came to Mariambie and went into the kitchen where she was preparing the meals. After a time the neighbours heard a cry for help and Abdul went to the kitchen and asked for the door to be opened, when Ashgar said that Mariambie was his wife and that he was going to take her away. Thereupon Abdul asked him how it was possible to take the girl away without opening the door and Ashgar then opened it, when Mariambie rushed out wounded and bleeding. Abdul ran to help her and Ashgar stabbed him; then Chaman, Abdul's cousin went to the kitchen and Ashgar escaped through the window. In the meantime Mariambie ran into a shamar's room and there dropped on the floor and expired, as well as Abdul who was also taken there.

Superintendent Mayers and Inspector Gough on hearing of the catastrophe at once proceeded to the spot and had the bodies removed to the morgue. Ashgar has not yet been traced. The Commissioner of Police and his Deputy are also making further enquiries.

After the bodies were identified the Coroner adjourned the enquiry.

A COSSACK STORY.

GOOD SAMARITANS IN A JEWISH HOME

It is not often that the Austrian Press has a good word to say for the Russian Cossack, and accordingly a quaint little incident, reported by the Vienna "Arbeiter Zeitung," is not without interest.

The "Arbeiter Zeitung" relates how, when the Russians were occupying the Selotin district, a Jewess, her children gathered around her, was preparing her scanty evening meal:—

There was a knock at the door, and with a look of horror, the woman signed to her grown-up daughter to open it. Three Cossacks stepped in, and shaking the snow from their cloaks asked for something to eat. The woman offered all she had, and, falling on her knees, begged mercy for her children.

The Cossacks looked at her wonderingly, remarking that they were not accustomed to eating human beings; and then, glancing round, noticed the signs of extreme poverty everywhere.

A short whispered consultation among them followed, and then two of the Cossacks went off, leaving the third to chop up some wood. Half an hour later, the Cossacks returned, bringing with them ample store of eatables and drinkables They had visited the residence of a wealthy Jew, and the store of provisions which he had laid up for the Sabbath feast was now shared by the Cossacks with the Jewess and her little ones—the first good meal they had enjoyed for many months.

MET AT A BALL.

LADY'S FACE BADLY BURNED.

Samuel Zenftman, thirty-one, pleaded not guilty, at the Old Bailey to casting corrosive fluid upon Cissie Kalman.

The prosecution stated that both were employed as cigarette makers in the East End. As soon as the woman's sweetheart had left for the front, prisoner tried to get her to "take on" with him, and continually pestered her.

On June 17 she went to a matinee with him, and afterwards to Golder's Green, arriving at Whitechapel late that evening. As she was about to walk away he threw, it was alleged, sulphuric acid upon her face and breast. When she screamed and threw up her hands to protect her face he threw some of the fluid on her back.

Miss Kalman, whose face was badly burned, said that she first met him at a ball, and he had tried to get her to give up her young man for him. He said, "I am going to Africa, and won't be a bore to you any more, but before I go I would like you to come out with me for the last time." She refused several times, but eventually agreed.

The defence was that the woman was injured in a struggle which took place when prisoner was endeavouring to prevent her throwing the fluid upon him.

The jury stopped the case, and prisoner was discharged.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Saturday, October 7, 1916.

THE WELLINGTON SCANDAL.

We are not surprised that the statement issued in Mail week by the Secretary of State in answer to the charges with reference to the military hospitals at Wellington caused no small amount of irritation in the London press. Mr. Chamberlain in his communiqué stated that complaints upon the subject had reached him some weeks before and that he had ordered an exhaustive enquiry by the Government of India, which had reported the existence of no overcrowding at Coonoor except of the most temporary character. "Owing to the arrival of many convalescents from Mesopotamia without kit, or regimental necessaries there was for a short time some shortage of crockery until steps could be taken to remedy the deficiencies." There were also "other *small inconveniences* which received prompt attention from the authorities." This as "Truth" remarks is a disingenuous attempt to minimise the scandal. Not only was there a shortage of crockery but sheets, pillows, towels, soap and other necessaries were also lacking. And besides the shortage of crockery, as a result of which the convalescents,—some of them hardly, so it was reported, really in a convalescent stage,—had to drink out of cigarette tins, but there were not enough chairs and tables to go round. To describe all these deficiencies under the head of "small inconveniences" reveals the existence not only of the gross carelessness which permitted such a scandal to occur but also a distressing indifference to the sufferings of the men who were its victims.

The Government of India and other authorities in this country generally evince a lofty indifference to criticisms and complaints in such matters which appear in the Indian press. The Secretary of State, however, has Parliament to deal with and a press that does not mince its words in dealing with official delinquencies. It is one of our humiliations in India that, in a matter of this kind, explanations are seldom forthcoming until they are demanded in London. The Government of India has never vouchsafed to the Press and public in this country any official explanation in reply to the grave allegations which appeared in regard to what happened at Coonor. It seems perfectly useless to protest against this persistent slighting and ignoring of public opinion in this country. It was only the other day that we had to complain of the failure to offer any explanation to the Indian public of the reasons for the dismissal of the three officers concerned in the Sind Troop Train scandal, as to which a very full statement was made in Parliament by the Secretary of State, which, again, apparently by the good graces of the Censor, did not reach this country until the arrival of the mail. It is impossible to conceive what good purpose can be served by treating the public here as though they had no right to information which is willingly given out in England. It is certainly as detrimental to the interests of the Government as anyone else's. A prompt denial or explanation issued here might often have the effect of saving the Government of India the humiliation of being ordered to make exhaustive enquiries and explanations by the superior authority in Whitehall.

So far as the Wellington scandal is concerned, we shall be surprised if the Secretary of State's statement will suffice to avert further enquiry into the matter when Parliament re assembles. We are not aware of what exactly the kit of a convalescent is comprised, but we cannot suppose the medical authorities in India really expected the convalescents from Mesopotamia,—especially having regard to the notorious shortage of necessaries, let alone comforts, in that blessed land,—to arrive at Coonor armed with a full supply of crockery, bed linen, chairs and tables. In any case even if they were expected to bring their own furniture with them the fact that they were not doing so might have been discovered at Bombay before they started, and the telegraph wires made use of to warn the authorities at Coonor of their deficiencies. It is suggested that the latter were not only taken unawares in regard to the ill-equipped condition of the convalescents but that their mere arrival was a surprise. Incidentally it may be mentioned, too, that the assertion that the deficiencies and inconveniences were remedied by the authorities is incorrect. They were chiefly remedied by the zeal and generosity of the local public who supplied the necessaries and comforts that were required. And it was no doubt after this had been done that the G. O. C. and Staff of the Secunderabad Division visited the invalids and "found them happy and contented." Testimony of this kind is irrelevant unless we are told precisely when these "continual visits" began to be paid. It seems to us fairly clear that somebody was gravely to blame and the omission of the Secretary of State to tell the public whether it was the staff on the spot or the authorities elsewhere is highly unsatisfactory.

THE INCORRIGIBLE PEDESTRIAN.

Englishmen who are apt to think, with a strange forgetfulness of their own land, that the Indian pedestrian is peculiar in his fondness for walking in the middle of the road and displaying an absolutely frightful indifference to the blaring horn of the onrushing motor car, should read a diverting article contributed to the "Saturday Review" by Mr. Walter E. Winans, the well-known owner of trotting horses, who is such a familiar figure in the streets of London and Brighton. Mr. Winans remarks that it is extraordinary how few people get run over considering how seldom they cross the road in such a way as to give the drivers of horses and motor vehicles a chance. Most foot passengers, he says, never watch the traffic coming down the near side of the street, and when past the middle of the road watch the traffic coming the opposite way, which, of course, is just the opposite of what they should do. They saunter across, expect all drivers to give way to them and are blissfully ignorant of the fact that there is a system in street traffic. Mr. Winans adds that he has seen a man in glasses reading a paper as he crossed a very dangerous road.

He classes the foot passengers in several categories, each of which has its distinct characteristics, which in England are mostly those of the pedestrian in this country. First there is "The Stepper off the Pavement." These either step off the pavement without the least warning in front of the driver, or they walk across the pavement looking away from the oncoming traffic. The most dangerous are those who suddenly turn and start to cross when walking along the edge of the pavement. These are the people who so often get run over. Then there is the class which Mr. Winans denotes as the "Hen Headed,"—the people who when they see a vehicle first try to rush in front, then rush back, and keep on dodging every time you try to pass them instead of standing still. Mosst of the people who get killed by the traffic are the "hen-headed." Then there are the "Runners" who always run to cross in front of a vehicle instead of passing behind it. The description must be familiar to every motorist in Bombay.

Someone—generally a stout or aged person to whom running is an exertion—is starting slowly to cross the street from your right-hand kerb. If he keeps on at the same speed he will pass behind you, but he will have none of this; as soon as he realizes that he will have to pass behind you he starts at a shambling run and runs panting across you, and by a supreme effort scrambles on to the pavement; just as when one sheep crosses you the rest of the flock are determined to cross also.

Another familiar class are the "Talkers" who stand in groups talking in the roadway instead of on the pavement. They generally choose the spot where vehicular traffic sweeps round the corner. They belong to the same class as the "Trippers," who insist on walking in the middle of the road or on the wrong side of it, when there is plenty of pavement, possibly to show that foot passengers have as much right to the road as the vehicular. Passing from the pedestrian and coming to the cyclist, Mr. Winans adds the class of the "Wobbler," a phenomenon which is the despair of all motorists. Finally there is the drunken man who staggers towards you and wants to embrace your horse or the bonnet of the car. He fortunately is not so familiar to us in India. The only addition we can make to Mr. Winan's list is that of the "Sitter," and we never heard of more than one of the class, the story of whom is related by a Bombay police-sergeant. She was an old Parsi lady who started to cross the road and when she discovered that she had miscalculated her chances o evading a car promptly sat down in the middle of the road and awaited its oncoming. The policeman thought that she had lost her head but it may, after all, have been the outcome of great presence of mind. It might be interesting to have a list of the categories of motorists and horse drivers compiled by a pedestrian!

Notes of the Day.

Where there is no Press Act!

We have referred in another column to the unmeasured terms in which certain journals in England have phrased their criticisms of the authorities in this country in regard to recent scandals. The "Morning Post" in this respect makes very lively reading. We do not profess to any sympathy with the views of this journal, which is written chiefly for old ladies, whether in trousers or skirts, nor do we suggest that the extravagance of its language is in any way justified, but in a country where one has to be so very meticulously respectable in phrasing criticisms of the powers-that-be it is difficult not to feel a little of what in Germany is called *schadenfreude*,—there is no equivalent in English,—at the round denunciations in which such journals as the "Morning Post" are able to indulge with impunity. The revelations regarding the Coonor scandal are used as material for a violent attack on Sir William Meyer, which of course is quite unjustified, on the ground that he is to blame for not making adequate financial provision.

The Finance Member is said to look upon the war as a phenomenon only distantly affecting India—as if India were a sort of benevolent neutral. And he is said to conceive it to be his duty to avoid spending Indian money upon this remote and almost illegitimate cause. If this is Sir William Meyer's conception of India's policy it is high time the Viceroy found another Financial Adviser.

Burra Sahibs to be hanged!

But we are told the whole Government of India has sadly degenerated in recent years. Such scandals must be made impossible "even if some burra sahibs have to be hanged as a preliminary to reform." Otherwise "such a boiling and raging indignation will presently spring up about the behaviour of the Indian Government in this and other things as will make the Crimean agitation mild by comparison." If the agitation is to be more boiling than the language of the "Morning Post" it will be difficult to find any standard of comparison at all. But we hope Sir William Meyer will not be unduly alarmed. He may be sure that if the agitation ever reaches such a pitch of boiling as to endanger his neck his friends in this country will defend him to the last ditch.

Go on Conquering.

Some comment is afforded on the German Chancellor's recent speech, by an article which appeared in the "Cologne Gazette" in mail week. After painting a gloomy picture of the awful consequences of German defeat, the journal asserts with a certain inconsequence that the whole German people is now thoroughly united in understanding that Germany must be absolutely selfish and think of nothing but victory at all costs. From this the journal proceeds to refer mysteriously to the famous reserves of ruthlessness which the German press has constantly declared that Germany possesses. The "Cologne Gazette" says:—

The only difference of opinion is as to the nature of the sharpest weapons which will lead us to our goal. We constantly receive from the public and from politicians a request that we should help in elucidating matters, and in checking the uneasy belief that there is some neglect of what would promote the welfare of the Fatherland. Unfortunately we are unable to do this, because the manifold diplomatic and military difficulties cannot be treated in public as long as the enemy could obtain any advantage from such publicity. In the nature of the matter the opinion of the military or diplomatic expert, however well-founded it may be, cannot be decisive, and this last decision must rest alone with the men responsible for the whole—with the Chancellor and the Kaiser. It is they who gather together all the considerations, which are and must remain in detail hidden from us. They bear the heavy burden of responsibility, of which nobody can relieve them.

After this further attempt to whet curiosity, the journal concludes with an appeal for confident support of the Government, and says that "for the present the business is to go on conquering and to make ready all means to the final victory." "Go on conquering" is good!

India's Mineral Productions.

The review of the mineral productions of India during 1915 contained in the latest volume of the "Records of the Geological Survey" contains some interesting facts and figures about India's mineral industries. In 1915 the total production of minerals in the country, for which returns are available, was valued at over ten millions pounds sterling, the highest figure yet reached. According to the review, the increase in value is highly satisfactory in view of the many disturbing factors introduced by the war. It appears from the figures that only a few of India's mineral industries have been affected adversely, while many of them profited considerably by the higher prices realised. Only coal, of the eight leading industries, shows a decrease in the value of its output,—though the actual quantity produced increased considerably from a little under 16½ million tons to over 17 millions. The fall in the price was due to the scarcity of steamers and the consequent restriction of exports from Calcutta to other Indian ports. On the other hand, in the case of manganese-ore, while the actual output during the year was nearly 34 per cent less than that of the preceding year, the value of the exports was considerably higher. This also was due to the unnatural conditions introduced by the war, the exports being restricted almost entirely to consignments to the United Kingdom, with a comparatively small quantity to the United States. The price of the ore is at present purely artificial and depends largely on the cost of freight.

Sentences of Whipping.

Punishment by whipping,—a relic of barbarous days,—still lingers to-day in India. After the amendment of the law in 1909 this form of punishment in cases of adults has not been used to the extent to which it was before, though the decrease in the number of persons whipped has not been very satisfactory. For while in 1910, the number of persons who were thus punished was 9876, in 1913, the latest year for which figures are available, the number decreased only to 9416. In Madras, it appears, matters in this respect are specially bad. For while in 1911 only 618 persons were whipped, though the Magistrates had power to award this punishment to 3029 more criminals, in 1914 the corresponding figure was 846. In 1915 there was a slight improvement, the number of those whipped being 703, while of those not whipped though liable it was 1717. The following figures make the seriousness of the evil even more clear:—

	Juveniles whipped	Total of those whipped.
1911	47	571
1914	146	695
1915	145	553

It is evident that since the amendment of the Act, a larger number of juveniles are being whipped every year in the Madras Presidency.

Mr. Eardley Norton's Political Views.

In a speech which he delivered recently, Mr. Eardley Norton replied to those with whom as he said "it has become the fashion. . . . to say that I have lost touch with Indian ambitions, and have resiled from views and doctrines which I was at one time energetic in preaching." There is, he said, no truth in the stricture. It may be, he continued,

> that I do not see eye to eye with everything which a section of Indian political thought demands. But while I see no merit in unreasoning consistency, I am as much an advocate to-day for the instruction and upkeep of the broad tram lines upon which must run successful political progress as ever I was in the past. There is no standing still. There is no halfway house between progress and decay. I see no reason for regret or fear in the evolution of political advancement and if the crest of each wave brings you nearer to the far off shore, to me the prospect of your ultimate victory will be the realization of policies, of prophesies and of dreams for the orderly and progressive fulfilment of which the greatest names in England's long honour role of prescient statesmen have laboured.

Mr. Norton emphasised the necessity of continued constitutional agitation and urged that there is hope in the perfected promise of British rulers in the past, for reliance in the future on their political sagacity and political good faith.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS

MACEDONIAN OFFENSIVE.

ALLIES CROSS CERNA.

ROUMANIAN SUCCESS IN TRANSYLVANIA.

GERMAN PEACE OVERTURES TO KING ALBERT.

The battle on the whole Macedonian front is proceeding in favour of the Allies, whose advance guards have begun to cross the River Cerna in the region of Dobrovenibrod. They have reached Buf and Popli.

A British official message from Salonika says the whole village of Jeniko is now in British possession.

The Roumanian forces which crossed the Danube having concluded their demonstration, have retired to the left bank.

Very violent fighting is proceeding on the whole Dobrudja front. The Roumanians have captured enemy fortifications in the region of Parajd near Brasso after three days' fighting.

The Russians have captured various positions in the region from Vladimir Volynsk to the Dniester, where stubborn battles continue.

A telegram from Athens says it is believed that M. Dimitracopoulos will form a cabinet including three most prominent Venizelists. The views of M. Venizelos are unknown.

It is said that the real reason why the Greek Cabinet resigned is that the majority of Ministers proposed that Greece shold join the Entente but the King disagreed.

The "New York Tribune" says that German agents recently suggested new terms of peace to the King of the Belgians who spurned them.

French aeroplanes bombarded the aerodrome at Colmar and dropped 90 bombs on electric search-lights and military buildings at Zeebrugge.

JAPANESE CABINET RESIGNS.

MARSHAL TERAUCHI TO FORM NEW MINISTRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, Oct. 5.

The Okuma Cabinet has resigned. The Mikado has summoned Marshal Terauchi.

BATTLE ON WHOLE MACEDONIAN FRONT.

THE ALLIES CROSS THE CERNA.

MACEDONIAN OFFENSIVE.

ALLIED ADVANCE GUARDS CROSS CERNA.

BUF AND POPLI REACHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Oct. 5.

A French official message from Salonika says, the battle is going in our favour on the whole front.

Allied advance guards have begun to cross the river Cerna in the region of Dobrovenibrod and are advancing in spite of frost on the slopes of the Baba mountains. They have reached Buf and Popli.

JENIKO WHOLLY OCCUPIED BY BRITISH.

GALLANTRY OF LOWLAND SCOTTISH AND IRISH BATTALIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 5.

A British official message from Salonika says, the whole village of Jeniko is now in our possession. We spent yesterday in consolidating our new position, which extends from Orljak along Seres road to Jeniko, thence through both the Karadzakoi villages.

During the recent fighting in which the enemy suffered heavily, a Lowland Scottish and an Irish battalion especially distinguished themselves.

TRANSPORT SUBMARINED IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

NO TROOPS ON BOARD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 6.

It is officially announced that the steamer Franconia, employed on transport duty, was submarined in the Mediterranean yesterday. She was not carrying troops. Twelve of the crew are missing. Three hundred and two were saved.

GERMAN PEACE OVERTURES.

SPURNED BY KING ALBERT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 5.

The "New York Tribune" says that German agents recently suggested new terms of peace to the King of the Belgians who spurned them.

GERMAN DESPERATION.

NEW TACTICS TO STEM TERRIFIC LOSSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 6.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—London, October 4:—A press correspondent on the British front mentions indications that the enemy are adopting new tactics in consequence of their terrific losses, offering little resistance to our initial attack, holding their chief troops further back, and then counter-attacking as hard as they can. The front trenches have several times lately been lightly held by men who seem to have orders to use their rifles and machine-gun for all they were worth and then either run or surrender.

The correspondent adds:—If this is being adopted as a settled policy it is an expedient of desperation. We have fairly clear knowledge of the enormous losses our artillery has inflicted on the supporting troops behind and the enemy's losses in counter-attacks have often been most disastrous. Whatever he does we shall continue to beat him back, for our men are better than his. Every new shift is only evidence that he is getting near his wit's end.

SUNDAY WORK IN MUNITIONS WORKS PROHIBITED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 5.

The Minister of Munitions has decided to prohibit Sunday work in munition works.

GREEK CABINET CRISIS.

RECONSTRUCTION BY M. DIMITRACOPOULOS.

INCLUSION OF PROMINENT VENEZELISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 5.

A telegram from Athens says, it is believed that M. Dimitracopoulos will form a cabinet including three most prominent Venizelists. The views of M. Venizelos are unknown. M. Dimitracopoulos was invited to form a cabinet after M. Zaimis resigned, but refused.

WHY GREEK CABINET RESIGNED.

KING REFUSES TO JOIN ENTENTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 5.

A telegram from Athens says that the real reason for the Cabinet's resignation is that the majority of Ministers proposed that Greece should join the Entente immediately but the King disagreed.

A telegram from Canea says that M. Venezelos said in an interview that he remained sceptical as to the meaning of the change of Government in Athens so long as King Constantine did not order mobilisation.

VIOLENT FIGHTING IN DOBRUDJA.

ROUMANIAN SUCCESSES IN TRANSYLVANIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

BUKHAREST, Oct. 5.

A communiqué says:—Our forces which crossed the Danube between Rustchuk and Turtukai having concluded their demonstration have retired to the left bank.

Very violent fighting continues on the whole Dobrudja front.

We have captured enemy fortifications in region of Parajd near Brasso after three days' fighting.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Parajo mentioned in the Roumanian communiqué is between Brasso and Dornawaca. Thus it is clear that the Roumanians have started a fresh offensive in Central Transylvania.

ROUMANIAN INVASION OF BULGARIA.

MACKENSEN'S PLANS COMPLETELY UPSET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 6.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—London, October 4:—The Roumanian invasion of Bulgaria is part of a pre-conceived plan for the moment when the Bulgarians and their Allies should have become involved in operations at other points. Thus Mackensen was allowed to advance north, away from Bulgaria. German reinforcements held ready to send against Roumania were absorbed in the north before Roumania made her move against Bulgaria. Mackenson has not only been drawn up north against Russian troops and been defeated, but has been strategically beaten by the move on Sofia which he elected to leave uncovered to carry on his own invasion scheme.

The Germans were led to believe the Roumanian invasion would be confined to Transylvania as defensive troops only were left on the Danube. When the Bulgarians withdrew troops from the strong river positions covering Sofia to stem Mackensen's retirement in the Dobrudja, the way was opened for the difficult crossing of the Danube, which the Roumanians have now made.

CHEERFUL REPORTS FROM DOBRUDJA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct 6.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

A Rome message says that most cheerful reports are being received from the Dobrudja. It is reported that the enemy is abondoning Turtukai and Silestria and are refraining from a general retreat only because heavy rains have swamped the country.

FIGHTING NORTH OF HALICZ.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE VARIOUS POSITIONS.

RENEWED OFFENSIVE IN CAUCASUS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 5.

A Russian communiqué says, we have captured various positions in the region from Vladimir-Volynsk to the Dniester, where stubborn battles continue.

As a result of the sudden offensive in the coastal region of the Caucasus we captured a fortified position in the region of the Karaburnro river.

HINDENBURG'S PLANS AGAINST RUSSIANS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PETROGRAD, Oct. 5.

Experts are of opinion that Hindenburg has concentrated his most formidable forces on the Kovel front in the direction of Vladimirvolynsk and Sokal.

The enemy is resisting most stubbornly General Kaledin's thrust in the attempt to hold the space between Kovel and Lemberg which the Germans regard as most important strategically.

RUSSIA REMUNITIONED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

LAHORE, Oct. 6.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

Several messages since the resumption of the Russian offensive have suggested that she has been re-munitioned. A former Russian Ambassador to Italy who is revesiting Rome is reported as saying that Russia has, and will always have, thanks to her own efforts and those of her Allies, munitions increasingly sufficient for her needs.

The "Lockalanzieger's correspondent on the eastern front states that numerous trains have arrived at Lutsk from Kief and Novy. The Russians have enormous quantities of munitions and are attacking on a front of 25 kilometres, the objective being Vladmir Volynsk.

IMPENDING MINISTERIAL CHANGES IN RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Reuter learns that reports, which have hitherto not been officially confirmed, have reached London that as a result of the appointment of M. Protopopoff as Russian Minister of the Interior important and significant ministerial changes are in contemplation in Russia. The name of M. Rodzianko, the well-known Liberal President the Duma, is mentioned in connection with a high office.

AGRICULTURE AND MILITARY SERVICE.

RECRUITING TEMPORARILY STOPPED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 5.

The Board of Agriculture notifies that in order to maintain the food supply and prevent a rise in the price of milk no more men are to be drawn off from agriculture till January 1st or from milk production till April 1st unless they are counterbalanced by men released from colours for agricultural work, who are unfit for general service.

The Board urges farmers meanwhile to prepare for replacing the men who may be lost later by women and older men.

CHINESE CABINET.

PARLIAMENT REJECTS APPOINTMENT OF LUTSENG-HSIANG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PEKING, Oct. 5.

Parliament has rejected the appointment of Lutseng-Hsiang as Foreign Minister owing to his connection with Yuan Shi Kai, also as a protest against military interference with Government affairs.

NORWEGIAN STEAMER SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 5.

The Norwegian steamer Ada has been sunk.

SOMME FRONT.

FRENCH ADVANCE EAST OF MORVAL.

SUCCESSFUL AIR RAIDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Oct. 5.

A communiqué says, the night was calm on the entire front. During our advance east of Morval yesterday we took nine guns.

In spite of very bad weather a French aeroplane bombarded the aerodrome at Colmar.

Ninety bombs were also dropped at night on electric searchlights and military buildings at Zeebrugge.

INTERMITTENT SHELLING SOUTH OF ANCRE.

SUCCESSFUL RAID BY LONDON TERRITORIALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 5.

A British communiqué says, there was intermittent shelling at night on our front south of the Ancre. Our artillery caused many casualties among enemy infantry on the move north of Schwaben Redoubt.

A London Territorial battalion carried out a successful raid in the Vimy area.

The enemy unsuccessfully attempted to enter our trenches east of St. Eloi.

STRONG COUNTER-ATTACK REPULSED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Oct. 6

Last night's communique said:—North of the Somme we continued to progress east of Morval and repulsed a strong counter-attack on our new trench north of Fregicourt.

Enemy artillery has been very active south of the Somme. Our heavy guns in Woevre shelled the military station at St. Benoit where much movement was reported causing a great fire.

SECOND FRENCH WAR LOAN.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PARIS, Oct. 5.

The second French War Loan opens today for an unlimited amount.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

The prospects for the French loan are very bright as the French people are still offering gold to the Bank of France at the average rate of £300,000 sterling a week. Large subscriptions are expected from England.

THE ESSEX ZEPPELIN.

STORY OF ITS DESTRUCTION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 5.

A newspaper account of the destruction of a super-Zeppelin in Essex by Lieutenants Robinson, Sowrey and Brandon, the last-named of whom is a New Zealander, says that they ascended together and separated at the height of 10,000 feet. They had been flying in clouds for two hours when Lieutenants Sowerby and Brandon sighted a Zeppelin, which they attacked from different angles and levels, each being unaware of the other's action.

Lieutenant Brandon scored several hits in the Zeppelin's tail and Lieutenant Sowrey fusilladed her from above.

The return fire of the Zeppelin gunners was ineffective.

Lieut. Sowrey landed within a few seconds of the Zeppelin's striking the earth.

Both aviators were frozen but speedily revived.

Lieut. Sowrey, who is twenty-three years of age, was studying for the Indian Civil Service at the outbreak of the war. He went to France as a Second-Lieut in the Royal Fusiliers and was wounded at Loos. He was invalided home and seconded to the Royal Flying Corps in June last. He is a friend of Lieutenant Robinson.

HONORARY MAJOR GEN. A. H. TAYLOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Honorary Major-General Arthur Henry Taylor has been gazetted Colonel of the 21st Lancers.

ROUMANIANS ON THE DANUBE.

SIGNIFICANCE OF RECENT EVENTS.

OUR ALLY'S STRATEGY EXPLAINED.

A resident in Bucharest, who returned to England in mail week, in the course of an article to the "Morning Post" shows clearly how little need there is for apprehension on the score of the minor reverses suffered by the Roumanians in the region of the Danube:—

The peculiar geographical situation of Roumania has the effect of placing that country in contact with its enemies along particularly extensive front, approximately 500 miles on the side of Austria-Hungary and 450 miles on the side of Bulgaria. For this reason a suitable offensive can only be based on natural obstacles, such as the Carpathians on the transylvanian border and the Danube on the side of the Bulgarians.

The Dobroudja is a province on the right bank of the Danube, which was conquered by the Roumanians in 1877 and extended after the campaign of 1913 against the Bulgarians. The southern frontier presents no natural obstacle, and is consequently open to any invasion from that direction. Since the beginning of the present European war, and especially since the commencement of the different concentrations of the Austrian and Bulgarian armies as a threat against Roumania, the Roumanian Government has taken all the necessary measures of defence against invasion whether from the north-west or the south. On the Austrian front the Roumanian General Staff has built fortifications all along the passes of the Carpathian mountains.

On the southern front the Roumanian General Staff has organised different bridgeheads in the interior of the country on the left bank of the Danube at accessible points, where it may be deemed advisable to build bridges for the passage of troops.

THE DOBROUDJA.

With regard to the Dobroudja, which is on the right bank of the Danube, that province having no natural obstacle on the south, lines of fortification of a semi-permanent character have been constructed; these defensive lines are in the interior of the province, to the north of the towns of Dobrici and Baicici, which, according to the German communiques, are now in the hands of the Bulgarians. In addition, bridge-heads have been constructed at Turtucaia, Silistria, etc., at a distance from each other of some twenty miles or so.

The different bridge-heads on he left bank of the Danube have a defensive character and enable a small number of troops to prevent the passage of the Danube by enemy forces. The bridge-heads on the right bank of the Danube already mentioned (Turtucaia, &c.) are also offensive in character, being designed to facilitate mobilisation and concentration in the sector of the Dobroudja of a great mass of troops for the invasion of Bulgaria. That is their function at the present time, for, in conjunction with the lines of fortification between the Danube and the Black Sea, they allow time for the arrival in the Dobroudja of Russian troops from Bessarabia and their concentration on a base of operations. The Roumanians, being engaged in a vigorous offensive on the north-west against the Austrians, can only, for the time being, assume a defensive attitude in the south pending the arrival of the Russian forces. The resistance of these bridge-heads cannot be of long duration. But if each one only held out for five days this would justify their existence, because together they would allow fifteen days for fifteen divisions to cross the Danube.

We have seen by the German communiques that Turtucaia held out for five days, and has thus fully answered the purpose for which it was intended. Consequently, counting the same length of resistance for the other points, the Russian General Staff is in a position to send to the Dobroudja sufficient troops to carry out a vigorous offensive against the Germano Bulgarians.

OUR NEW ALLY'S PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

The Roumanians, being engaged at present in their vigorous offensive against the Austrians, will limit their effort on the southern front to the defensive, and for this reason it is no matter for surprise that we should have received news during the last few days of the capture of Silistria by the Bulgarians. The Roumanians will take the offensive when the Russian troops arrive and when the Allies begin a forward move from Salonika.

The capture of Turtucaia by the Bulgarians, and even of Silistria, in no way threatens Bucharest, which is on the other side of the Danube. For the purpose of threatening Bucharest, the taking of Turtucaia or Silistria is of no avail, for there are other points more favourable for the passage of the Danube. That passage the Bulgarians have not attempted, and could only attempt if their whole army were concentrated on the banks of the Danube. The fact is that they will never attempt it, for they well know that they have on the north, in the region of Dobroudja, the menace of the Russo-Roumanian troops, and on the southern side the menace of the Allies at Salonika. Thus will disappear for ever the vainglorious dream of the Bulgarian officers of going to sip their coffee in the elegant cafes (too elegant for them) of the Roumanian capital.

MAHOMEDAN COUNCIL ELECTION.

JUDICIAL ENQUIRY AT POONA.

FURTHER EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Oct. 6.

On the resumption of the hearing of the enquiry into the election of the Hon. Mr. Jinnah by Mr. Percival, District Judge, Mr. Jinnah conducted his own case as on the previous day, assisted by Mr. A. K. Ghaswalla, Mr. S. C. Lavar watched the proceedings on behalf of Mr. Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, and Mr. Binning appeared for Moulvie Rafiudin Ahmed.

The cross-examination of Syed Gulam Mahomed Rafaid was resumed. Witness said that on the 15th May when Mr. Pathan and Gulam Ahmed came to his house in Bombay, Mr. Rafiudin was present with the Hon. Mr. Edroos. Witness commenced to talk about the election to his visitors and he asked both Mr. Edroos and Mr. Pathan to vote for Mr. Rafiudin to oblige him. Mr. Rafiudin did not bring Mr. Pathan with him in order that he might influence him to vote for Mr. Rafiudin. He went in search of Mr. Pathan on the 20th June when the latter arrived in Poona because he had heard that he was ill. Witness did not see Mr. Rafiudin either at Kirkee or Poona station when he arrived at Poona on the morning of the 20th June. He had heard that Mr. Rafiudin was in the train but did not see him. Witness stayed with Mr. Salaudin in Sachipur Street on his arrival in Poona on the 20th June. Mr. Salaudin went out with him at 9 a.m. when he went to look for Mr. Pathan. He did not know if Mr. Salaudin and Mr. Pathan worked together in political matters. As witness was going to see Mr. Pathan, Mr. Salaudin offered to go with him as witness wanted to make Mr. Pathan's acquaintance. He denied that they both went to secure Mr. Pathan's vote for Mr. Rafiudin. He did not make an appointment with Mr. Pathan to meet him at the tea hotel. Later at 3 p.m. he went to the Council Hall to see Mr. Pathan. He then saw Mr. Rafiudin and Mr. Pathan going in a carriage and they signed to him to follow. It was not because that it was pre-arranged that he went to see Mr. Pathan. The Hon. Mr. Gulam Hussein was in the tea room while they were there. Mr. Pathan's luggage had not been removed from the Peerbhoy Mansion long before he went there with Mr. Rafiudin.

A DERVISH WITHOUT MEANS.

After 2 p.m. witness went to Moosajee Jafferjee's shop to see Mr. Ebrahimji Adamjee Peerbhoy. He did not go there to canvass Mr. Ebrahimji's vote for Mr. Rafiudin. Mr. Rafiudin was already there. When he went there Mr. Rafiudin and Mr Ebrahimji were talking about the latter's vote when witness asked Mr. Ebrahimji to vote for Mr. Rafiudin. It was a coincidence that he happened to meet Mr. Rafiudin in Moosajee's shop. Mr. Rafiudin had not asked him to persuade Mr. Ebrahimji to give his vote to Mr. Rafiudin. Gulam Ahmed was a dervish without means. He might be living on the charity of people but witness could not say. He was a dervish so no one had influence over him. Witness was taken by Mr. Rafiudin to Gulam Ahmed when Mr. Pathan's telegram arrived at Matunga in order that witness might indicate Gulam Ahmed's house. He could not say to whom the telegram was addressed. Gulam Ahmed did not tell him whether any one else was present when Mr. Ebrahim Haroon thrust the notes for Rs. 500 on him. Mr. Jinnah was present when the talk with Mr. Pathan about his vote took place, but Gulam Ahmed did not see that Mr. Jinnah was present when the money was thrust on him by Mr. Ebrahim Haroon. Mr. Jinnah's word if he asked witness to work for him, would carry more weight with him than Mr. Ebrahim's.

MR. RAFIUDIN'S RESOURCES.

Mr. Binning protested against the length of the cross-examination on the ground that it was for the purpose of wearing his client's resources.

Mr. Jinnah said Mr. Binning's client had no resources and he knew who was meeting the expenses of the case. Mr. Jinnah said that if the Court thought that his cross-examination was irrelevant he was prepared to bow to the ruling of the Court, but it was absurd to complain of the length of the cross-examination when the witness came with such a story. He said that he was entitled to shake his version in the way he considered best.

Continuing witness said that it was not a fact that he and Risaldar Monohar persuaded Gulam Ahmed to give his story in writing on the 4th August. It might be that Gulam Ahmed left Bombay on the 4th or 5th August. On the 10th August when Gulam Ahmed returned to Bombay he told him that the story had been taken from him on the 8th August. He did not say that the writing had been taken from him by force or that he wanted to get it back and Mr. Rafiudin refused to give it. He could not say if Mr. Rafiudin had told him in August that he wanted Gulam Ahmed to make an affidavit. Mr. Rafiudin had not told him that Gulam Ahmed was going to turn round and that he therefore wanted him to make an affidavit. He did not know Taib Sait Chattaiwala. He did not go with Taib Sait, Mr. Rafiudin and Gulam Ahmed to Pir Chisti in order to influence Gulam Ahmed to make an affidavit.

Taib Saleh Mohmed was here called and witness said that he knew the man by sight, but had never spoken to him.

Witness said that he had landed property worth about a lakh of rupees and received from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 from his followers. He paid an income tax of about Rs. 105.

SECOND WITNESS.

Oomar Saheb, a resident of Poona, next examined said he was the owner of four fruit gardens. His income was between Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 5,000. Witness said that he respected Gulam Ahmed as a Pir, but was not a disciple. On the 17th June he saw Mr. Rafiudin and Gulam Ahmed arrive by the morning express from Bombay. Mr. Rafiudin introduced Gulam Ahmed to him as Mr. Pathan's Pir and witness told him he knew him before. On the 19th he went to Mr. Rafiudin's house to see if Gulam Ahmed had returned from Dharwar. He did not see him there. Mr. Rafiudin told him that Gulam Ahmed would come next morning and that he (Mr. Rafiudin) was going to Kirkee, but he might be late, so witness was asked to receive them. They were Mr. Pathan, Gulam Ahmed and Gul Mohmad Hakim and he was asked to take them to Mr. Rafiudin's house. They arrived from Dharwar and witness was there before the train arrived and Mr. Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer arrived after the train came. Witness told Hakim that he had been specially asked to take them all to his house. Mr. Ebrahim Haroon was at this time talking to Mr. Pathan They all came away together. Mr. Ebrahim helped Mr. Pathan to enter the carriage. Hakim then told Mr. Ebrahim, "We have to go to Mr. Rafiudin's house. Where are you taking Mr. Pathan?" Mr. Ebrahim said he had urgent business with Mr. Pathan and that they would then go to Mr. Rafiudin's house.

Mr. Jinnah objected to witness stating what he had heard another say, but after a short discussion it was agreed that the same condition was to apply to this evidence as applied in the case of the first witness on the understanding that only these two witnesses would be asked to depose to such statements. Mr. Jinnah agreed to the matter going into the record.

WHAT HAPPENED AT PEERBHOY MANSION.

Continuing the witness said Mr. Ebrahim, Mr. Pathan and Gulam Ahmed drove to the Peerbhoy Mansion and he and Hakim followed in another carriage. The next person to arrive at the Mansion was Mr. Jinnah who came in his motor car. Witness and Hakim followed after Mr. Jinnah. The latter went upstairs and they went after him. He stayed in the verandah but saw Mr. Jinnah going into the room in which others were seated. He told Hakim to go and inform Mr. Rafiudin what had occurred. He could not say what was being said inside. The first person to leave the room was Mr. Jinnah. Nobody left immediately after Mr. Jinnah. Mr. Ebrahim and Gulam Ahmed came out of the room into the gallery and Mr. Pathan remained inside. After about ten minutes Mr. Ebrahim went back into the room. Witness could not hear or see what was going on. When Mr. Ebrahim returned into the room witness beckoned to Gulam Ahmed. Mr. Ebrahim in the meantime had gone downstairs. Witness asked Gulam Ahmed in the name of God to tell him what was going on. Gulam said that Mr. Pathan was not willing to give his vote to Mr. Jinnah, but that Mr. Ebrahim had given him Rs. 500 in order that he should use his influence with Mr. Pathan. He saw Rs. 500 in 100 rupee notes. At his second visit to the Peerbhoy Mansion at 10-15 he saw Mr. Rafiudin and Mr. Pathan coming out together. He did not tell Mr. Rafiudin what had happened as they were in a hurry to go to the Council meeting at 2-30 p.m. After having his meals he went for the third time to the Peerbhoy Mansion. Gulam Ahmed and Hakim had a conversation about Rs. 500 in his presence there. He said he had not yet returned the notes but that he intended doing so. He did not show him the notes on that occasion. Mr. Pathan's luggage was sent to Mr. Rafiudin's house and Mr. Pathan came there about 6 p.m. Gulam Ahmed stayed at Mr. Rafiudin's. He next saw Gulam Ahmed at Mr. Rafiudin's house on the 8th August and told him that he was willing to give the story of the Rs. 500 in writing. Gulam Ahmed asked him in what form he should write, and Mr. Rafiudin said he should write all in the form of a letter.

Mr. Binning asked the Court to get the letter from the Cantonment Magistrate's Court.

Witness continuing said that he and Risaldar Monohar and Mr. Salaudin saw the letter.

Mr. Jinnah said that he would cross-examine the witness after he was shown Gulam Ahmed's letter.

PORTUGAL UNDER ARMS.

THE COUNTRY A VAST FIELD OF MANOEUVRES.

"Portugal is to-day a vast field of manoeuvres," said Major Sorton Mattos, the Portuguese Minister of War, in a recent interview with the correspondent of the "Journal," publication of which was delayed for military and diplomatic reasons.

"Portugal, being in a state of war with Germany and Austria," continued Major Mattos, "wants to take part in the war in the most direct form and in a fraternity of arms.

"We are preparing with all over forces to take this direct part in the fight. The mobilisation of the Army was received with enthusiasm, and we are continuing to raise men.

"Our first concern was for the organisation of the Staffs. We have now about 1,500 officers, and this number will be increased by the convocation which has just taken place of all men from eighteen to thirty years old who are in a condition to bear arms. This will form a corps of militia officers.

"As to our troops, you can go through our garrisons, our forts, and our military camps, and everywhere you will see our recruits exercising in intensive fashion.

"Regarding munitions, our effort is similar. A great part of our national industry is in the service of the Army. Already we have settled the urgent problem of transports and trucks, and soon we will be ready."

DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY BILL.

HON. MR. SETALVAD'S SPEECH.

SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT ANALYSED.

The following is the full text of the speech of the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad on the Select Committee's Report on the Disposition of Property Bill, delivered at the last session of the Imperial Legislative Council:—

My Lord, I beg to move that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to enable Hindus and Mussulmans to make dispositions of property by transfer *inter vivos* or by will for the benefit of unborn persons, be taken into consideration. Hon. Members will remember that on the 5th of September when the Bill was referred to the Select Committee, instructions were given to the Select Committee to confine the operations of the Bill to Hindus. In obedience to those instructions, the Select Committee, have so revised the Bill as to leave out the Mahomedans from the enactment. As I observed, your Excellency, on the last occasion, I personally consider it a great pity that Mahomedans are being left out of this enactment. However, as I pointed out on the last occasion, in view of the difference of opinion exhibited by the Mahomedans, it would not be wise or possible for this Council to pass this enactment with regard to them, but I venture to think that in a very short time the Mussulmans will regret that they have missed this opportunity which presented itself to them to have this power about the disposition of their property. As I pointed out also on the last occasion, with regard to the Hindus, how, owing to the attitude taken up by Sir Jotindra Mohan Tagore in the year 1882 when the Transfer of Property Act was passed, the Hindus have had to wait for nearly 35 years to secure this little freedom that they wanted. And I am sure that the Mahomedans will feel in a very short time that they missed this opportunity that presented itself to them. Hon. Members will also remember that, when the Bill was referred to the Select Committee, discretion was left to the Committee to consider whether they should insert in the Bill a provision enabling the Governor-General in Council to extend the provisions of the Bill to the Khoja community. I then pointed out, your Excellency, the position of the Khojas in Bombay and other places, viz., that in matters of inheritance and succession they were governed by Hindu Law. Further I pointed out that, so far as the extent of the testamentary power was concerned, they had full testamentary powers like Hindus and were not restricted like Mussalmans to one-third oof their property. Owing to the peculiar circumstances in which the Khojas are placed, I for one considered it desirable that the provisions of this Bill should, when they thought they should be extended to them, be so extended. The Select Committee, your Excellency, after carefully considering the matter have inserted in this Bill what now stands as clause 5 of the Bill which provides that the Governor-General in Council when he is of opinion that the Khoja community in British India or any part thereof desire that the provisions of this Act should be extended to such community, he may by notification in the Gazette of India, declare that the provisions of this Act, with the substitution of the word 'Khojas' or 'Khoja,' as the case may be, for the word 'Hindus' or 'Hindu' wherever those words occur, shall apply to that community in such area as may be specified in the notification, and this Act shall thereupon have effect accordingly, and I consider, your Excellency, that this is a provision which the Khojas, certainly the Khojas in Bombay, with whose views I venture to say I have some acquaintance, will certainly welcome. This is merely a permissive section empowering the Governor-General in Council to extend the provisions of this Bill to Khojas in any part of British India whenever they ask for it.

THE MADRAS ACT.

Then, Hon. Members will observe that the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, in the first instance, exempts from the operation of the Act the Province of Madras. That is done, your Excellency, because Madras has got its own Act embodying in substance the provisions which we have in this Bill. That Bill in its wording differs in various respects from the wording of the Bill as now sent up by the Select Committee, and in one particular there is a provision in that Bill which gives retrospective effect to the provisions of that Act. In view of those difficulties and certain other difficulties connected with the definition of the word 'Hindu' as given in that Act, the Select Committee considered it desirable to omit the Province of Madras from the operation of this Bill, but leaving power to the Governor-General in Council, by notification, if so thought advisable, to extend this Act to that Province.

Hon. Members will observe that, the Bill as now sent up by the Select Committee, is considerably altered in form from the original Bill. But while, the form of the Bill is considerably altered, the substance however remains the same, and I will shortly indicate to the Council why the Select Committee considered it desirable to so alter the form of the Bill. Hon. Members will remember that in the Bill as originally drafted the provision with regard to dispositions in favour of persons not in existence was in a positive form, namely, that the Bill purported to provide that it shall be lawful for Hindus, after the passing of this Act, to make dispositions of property in favour of persons not in existence at the date of such disposition. As I pointed out in Delhi, the object of the Bill was not to alter in any manner the disposing power of Hindus or Muhammadans in any other respect. All that was meant to be done was that, within the existing disposing power of a Hindu it should be lawful for him to give property either by gift *inter vivos*, or by will to persons not then in existence. But the opinions that were received from the country revealed that there were apprehensions in the minds of various people that the extent of the testamentary power might be affected by the Bill as it was then worded. For instance, it was pointed out that, in a joint Hindu family a co-parcener has no power to dispose of his share of the property and the section was so worded as to leave it open to be contended that that disability in a co-parcener to dispose of any part of the joint family property was removed if the disposition was in favour of an unborn person. Therefore the Select Committee, after careful consideration, thought it advisable to put the provision in a negative form, and as it now stands, what is provided is that no disposition of property by a Hindu, whether by transfer *inter vivos* or by will shall be invalid by reason only that any person for whose benefit it was made was not in existence at the date it was made. It therefore purports merely to remove this existing disability with regard to disposition for the benefit of a person not in existence. If the disposition either by gift *inter vivos* or by will is invalid for any other reason, for instance, as I pointed out, by reason of the property proposed to be dealt with being joint family property, that invalidity will still remain and will not be affected. All that the Act purports to do is that that disposition of property which is otherwise valid, will not be invalid merely by reason of its being made for the benefit of a person not in existence.

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY AND SUCCESSION ACT.

Then Hon. Members will also observe that in what stands at present as clause 3, in providing the limitations subject to which such a disposition in favour of a person not in existence is allowed, a reference is given to various provisions of the Transfer of Property Act and the Indian Succession Act. The Bill as it was originally introduced was in this form. These provisions of the Transfer of Property Act and the Indian Succession Act were bodily incorporated in the section itself, and an attempt was made in the original draft to take those provisions of the Transfer of Property Act and the Indian Succession Act and to put them together in one Section. But it was thought, Your Excellency, by the Select Committee that this might lead to some confusion and might result in various difficulties of interpretation as regards the limitations and provisions proposed to be provided. It was therefore considered desirable to give references to the provisions of the Transfer of Property Act and the Succession Act, provisions which have been well known and well understood for many years and on which there have been various decisions of the Courts settling the interpretations of those sections. It was thought desirable to give a reference to those sections that there might be no difficulty as regards the interpretations of those clauses. It was also thought desirable, instead of lumping together these references in one section, to separate them, so that in regard to disposition by transfer *inter vivos* reference is given to the sections of the Transfer of Property Act 1882, and with regard to dispositions by will, reference is given to the Sections of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, which provide the limitations embodying what is known as rules against perpetuity.

Then Hon. Members will observe that clause 6 of the original Bill has been dropped by the Select Committee. Original clause 6 of the Bill, embodied the provision that, where a disposition in favour of any member of a class failed by reason of the rules therein before provided, the whole disposition shall fail. That is, those members of a class capable of taking will also not take and thus all members of the class will not take. That clause really embodied an artificial rule of construction of English law which has been held by various people not desirable to be extended to this country. And taking that view and in deference to the opinions from various parts of the country in that behalf the Select Committee came to the conclusion that it was not desirable to enact that provision in this Bill. Under those circumstances they have thought fit to omit clause 6 of the original Bill.

I do not think, Your Excellency, there is any need of my any further occupying the time of the Council. The object of the Bill is now thoroughly understood, and so far as we can judge, there is practical unanimity on the question.

I find on the Agenda paper a notice of an amendment by my hon. friend Mr. Chanda with regard to clase 2 of the Bill. I have had the opportunity of talking over the matter with my hon. friend, and I understand from him, after the explanation I gave to him, that he is not prepared to press his amendment. I need not therefore detain the Council on that matter.

Before I resume my seat, Your Excellency, I would beg to tender my greatful acknowledgments to my hon. friend Mr. Lowndes, whose encouragement I must say, and whose assistance in the Select Committee on this matter, were very valuable All the experience and knowledge that he possess by reason of his having been a practising lawyer of renown in Bombay was really of great value in steering through a Bill of this character, and I must say that it would not have been possible to steer this Bill as we have succeeded in doing but for the help and encouragement I received from him in Select Committee. I would also say the same to a considerable extent with regard to my hon. friend, Mr. Muddiman who also greatly helped in bringing this Bill in the shape in which we now find it.

With these observations, Your Excellency, I ask the Council to proceed to a consideration of this Bill.

The motion was put and agreed to.

AN ATTEMPTED SUICIDE

"Last night for reasons unknown, a young girl, Alice Bell threw herself from the 1st floor of No. 3, Main St."—*Anywhere Gazette*

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PATNA UNIVERSITY BILL.

HON. MR. SETALVAD ON INDEPENDENCE OF UNIVERSITIES.

At the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, held at Simla on September 27, the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad speaking on the Patna University Bill, said:—

"While I heartily welcome the proposal to establish this new University in Behar, I confess that some of the provisions mentioned in the speech of my hon. friend, Sir Sankaran Nair, appear to me to be of a retrograde character. For instance, the Bill proposes, according to him, that the executive governments of the University is to be vested in the Vice-Chancellor who is to be appointed by Government. Now in the other universities of Bombay and other places where the Senate and the Syndicate are in all respects in law independent of Government, it has been felt on occasions that attempts have been made to turn the universities into departments of Government. If then in this new University to be established, you vest the whole of the executive Government in the Vice-Chancellor who is to be appointed by Government, very little scope and independence would be left, I am afraid, to those who are to be put on the Senate and the Syndicate.

"Then again, I entirely agree with my hon. friend, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, that the provision that the resolutions of the Senate are not to be binding on the Syndicate is also a provision that certainly will not be acceptable to the public. The effect of that, as I have said, would be that the Senate will have no really effective or potent voice in the affairs of the University, the Syndicate being absolutely under this proposal independent of the Senate.

"Then again, as I have pointed out, the executive government vesting in the Vice-Chancellor who is to be appointed by Government, it would practically be turning the University, I am afraid, into a department of Government. As I have said, anything of this sort will be very much regretted throughout the country. Even in the older universities, with all the statutory independence that these universities have got, occasions have arisen in which attempts have been made to control the universities more than is desirable by Government. But, if you have in this Statute, which is proposed to be enacted, provisions of the character that I have referred to, then all initiative and all independence, so far as the public are concerned, would be crushed out, I am afraid, and the University would be regarded, and rightly regarded, by the public as a department of Government, which I do not think is a very desirable thing to do. Certainly, in matters of education, more scope, more independence, more initiative should be left to the people who are going to be widely affected by these educational institutions to be established among them. I do hope, therefore, your Excellency, that when the matter comes to be further considered, Government would find it possible to liberalise the enactment in those particulars to which I have referred."

PAPER AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR COTTON.

The production of yarn from paper has recently been resorted to in the German textile industry, or perhaps we ought to call it the paper-textile industry. The raw material is wood-celluloid, old paper, old sacking, oakum, and other refuse of cotton, flax, hemp, and jute factories. These materials are made into paper, which is cut in narrow strips, moistened, and then twisted; by chemical treatment the nature of the paper can be changed so that it will yield a useful material to be woven for many purposes in the textile industry; at least, it can be used for much rougher work, and the more valuable cotton left for the manufacture of finer fabrics. The material is used particularly as a substitute for jute and coarse cotton yarn, for common carpets or matting, tapestry work, sacking, etc. The proces is not exactly new, as the Japanese a hundred years ago practised a similar method.

TRENCH CURE FOR INSANITY.

The trenches cure, as well as produce, insanity.

Dr. Cashman, at present in charge of Cork Lunatic Asylum, in which there are over 2,000 patients, made a surprising statement in mail week. In reporting the escape of lunatics, he said it was much more difficult now than in pre-war days to recapture escaped patients, as they often joined the Army, and the next thing the officials knew of them was that they appeared in uniform.

One escaped patient turned up at the asylum in khaki, and he was better mentally after six months in the trenches than when he escaped.

INDIAN VALOUR.

MR.. CHAMBERLAIN'S TRIBUTE.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, made a short speech at the West End Cinema Theatre, London, on the 11th ultimo, the occasion being the first public performance of a series of war films entitled "With Our Empire's Fighters." This was produced under the patronage of Queen Alexandra, and among those present were Lord French and General Sir Sam Hughes.

Mr. Chamberlain spoke eloquently of the manner in which the Indian Princes and people alike had responded to the call of the Empire. There were Indian troops in France to this day. But it was not in France alone that the Indian Army had contributed to maintain the honour of the Flag and to assert the might of the King-Emperor. On the battlefields of France they had won recognition; in East Africa, in Mesopotamia, at Aden, and in Gallipoli—in all these theatres of war the Indian troops had borne a mighty part with credit to themselves and with advantage to the Empire. In that audience there might be among the convalescents whom he saw before him men who had served alongside these Indian troops, and who would be glad to bear testimony with him to their gallantry, their endurance, their patience, and their perseverance in circumstances which were new and strange, and alien to anything which they had hitherto experienced. In all this they must remember that India was not an island as we were, with sea-girt frontiers on either side. Whilst in man and in material the Indian authorities had nobly come to the assistance of the Empire as a whole, they had had their own cares, their own dangers, to foresee and meet, and especially he had in mind the occasion on which they repelled a serious rising in our own territory.

MESOPOTAMIA EXPEDITION.

No one could think of Indian co-operation in this war, no one could speak of it, without thinking of the forces in Mesopotamia, reinforced largely, but still consisting mostly of the troops sent from India. We had all sympathised with the hardships they had undergone, we had all admired the heroic efforts they made for the relief of their comrades at Kut, we shared the disappointment that, owing to difficulties of climate, communications, and floods, the troops failed to achieve the object they had in view. But he thought that sometimes Mesopotamia bulked too largely in the public eye as the Indian contribution to this struggle. No one would understand the responsibility which the Government and the military authorities had undertaken, no one would understand the contribution India had made to the defence of our common interests, unless they understood that the effort in Mesopotamia, great as it had been, was but one of many undertakings to which India had contributed, one of many campaigns in which her troops had borne a glorious share. Perhaps he might be permitted to take the opportunity to speak of the fellowship established, between comrades in arms, established, for instance, between the famous Anzac Corps—(cheers)—and the Indian soldiers who fought with them.. He hoped that with such results as these the war might arouse throughout the whole Empire a keener interest in the country which had given to us so largely and so readily, might secure Indian aspirations new sympathy in all parts of the King Emperor's Dominions, and might result in a closer union not merely among people of our own blood within the Empire but among all the peoples whose fate was being decided by this great struggle, whose liberties, whose honour, and whose peace were at stake, and who in the measure of their ability in men ing to secure our common success. (Cheers.) and in material resources were contribut-

DIET AND LONG LIFE

The long life of the Bulgarians is not due to the fact that they consume butter-milk—they do not use much butter-milk—or that, as later suggested, they eat garlic three times a day, but that they live largely on a simple diet, and that they are a pastoral people, having few large cities, eight per cent of the population being agriculturists. Among any nationality you will find many who attain great age, whether the food is skimmed milk and potatoes, as in Ireland, olives and black bread, as in Italy, onions and black bread, as in Spain, figs and bread, as in Turkey, or acorns and cornmeal, as among the Indians of the Southwest.

GOVT. OF INDIA AMENDMENT ACT.

JOINT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

INDIANS AND ARMY COMMISSIONS.

TRADING BY EXECUTIVE COUNCILLORS.

The following is the concluding portion of the Joint Committee's Report:—

(Concluded from Wednesday's issue).

Another long discussion took place on clause 3, which, in the words of the explanatory note, "is designed to put chiefs and subjects of 'native' States in India, subjects of States adjacent to India, and members of frontier tribes on the same footing as Indian subjects of the Crown as regards eligibility for office, whether civil or military." Lord MacDonnell asked if there was any particular reason why it was desired to appoint the "subjects of adjacent territories and independent tribes" to Government offices in India. Lord Islington replied that from the military point of view the proposal was important, because a considerable proportion of the Indian Army was recruited from those areas. Lord MacDonnell, while appreciating the argument as to military necessity, could not extend it to civil appointments. If the proposal, he said, were placed before any representative body in India, "say, before the Viceroy's Legislative Council, not to speak of the National Congress," he doubted whether it would be accepted, because in taking in these outsiders the number of appointments open to the real British subjects in India were thereby largely curtailed. Sir Herbert Roberts agreed with Lord MacDonnell in his objection. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald was also sure that there would be strong opposition in India to the proposal as to civil appointments. Lord MacDonnell, expanding his argument, said:

One of the objections you will have—of course, I have been out of India for many years—but from my remembrance of it one sort of objection would be this: "You do not allow us to obtain positions in your colonies amongst white men; you exclude us from them, but you bring in here people from China perhaps, or from Japan, and you give them the best appointments, which you ought to reserve for us; you are making these high appointments in India, administrative appointments, the aids to your political activity, and you exclude the natives of India, or the colonies exclude them, from any sort of appointment or means of making their livelihood amongst white men." I do not think I should give a handle like that.

Colonel Yate insisted that "our policy ought to be to maintain the privileges of British subjects, and not those of any others." When he was political officer at Muscat, the head of his office, who was a Goanese, made a lot of mischief in the town by saying, "I am a Portuguese subject; I have far more rights than any British subject, and a British Indian native is certainly not in such a good position." It was important to say that the British subject should have the first position.

Sir J. D. Rees: How could they get him if he is to be barred?

Mr. John O'Connor: Colonel Yate's argument is one that might be used against all the reforms which have been passed for India within the last thirty or forty years, since the Marquess of Ripon went out.

Lord Islington impressed it upon the Committee that the matter had been most carefully considered by the Government of India, who were strongly of opinion that both civil and military appointments should be included, and that it was inadvisable to attempt discrimination. Lord MacDonnell demanded to know the reasons for this recommendation. No papers had been placed before the Committee, and he was not prepared to accept the conclusions of another body upon an important subject like this. He was quite prepared, if it were found necessary, to give a commission in the King's Service, because that was what it came to, which would enable an Indian officer to command a mixed brigade of Afridis, but he had never yet heard of an administrator from these frontier tribes.

Sir Herbert Roberts asked Lord Islington whether he was proceeding upon any Indian point of view, or whether he was simply taking the India Office view.

Lord Islington: The Indian point of view would be this, I think. It is generally accepted that the appointment of Indians to commissions in the army is a provision that is regarded as very important by all Indians. It is a reform that they desire to see at an early date. There would be great difficulty is giving commissions to Indians in British India if Indians outside British India in these territories were excluded: and when you come to think of the proportions that are drawn from these outside areas, and the quality also, it would be extremely invidious to confine commissions—it would be almost impossible to confine them exclusively to British India.

Mr. Charles Roberts: In practice it would be very difficult to give commissions to Sikhs and not to Pathans.

Lord Islington: It would indefinitely postpone reform.

Colonel Yate: Is there anything to prevent the giving of a commission to the Nepalese or the Afridis?

Lord Islington: Yes.

Colonel Yate: It is done now. I saw a Nepalese gazetted as a Lieutenant.

Lord Islington: That is a Viceroy's commission, not the commission we have in contemplation.

Mr. Charles Roberts: I should very much doubt whether it is legal. It was done in that case, I know.

Lord MacDonnell: In the King's Army, you can only appoint an Indian to an honorary commission.

Lord Islington: Yes: what is called a Viceroy's commission.

Lord MacDonnell: At present a native of British India may not be appointed to a military commission under the King. He may be given a commission by the Governor-General, but there is no law at the present time.

The Chairman: That is a very serious objection, if that is so.

Lord Islington: I do not think that is so. There is no legal obstacle to his being appointed. We require no further legislation.

Sir Courtenay Ilbert: That is so.

Lord MacDonnell: I accept it; I did not know it before.

"FRONTIER TRIBES" AND CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

In the course of further discussion, Mr. Charles Roberts asked if there was any real difficulty in allowing an individual man in Nepal or Kashmir to be eligible for the provincial services, if desired, subject to conditions.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald: Surely the point rather is this. I think the India Office at present admits it is not going to draw upon those States to any extent for civil administrators, with the exception perhaps of Nepal and Kashmir. If it takes power to draw upon all the trans-frontier States, as it does in this clause, you are going to raise very serious suspicions in the minds of your British Indian subjects. They will not say, "You are not going to appoint anybody except once in twenty years"; they are going to say, "You have an intention of appointing a substantial number of people," and they will take it as a very serious reflection. I am sure Lord Islington will have a very lively recollection of the state of mind of ordinary Indians with regard to appointments to the Civil Service. The native Indian proper regards the inhabitants of those outlying States as not being on the same level of political and administrative capacity as himself. He will regard any move on the part of the Government of India to introduce this element into the Civil Service as a hostile movement against himself. As a matter of fact, that appears in the resolutions which have been carried with regard to this Bill. The Bengal Provincial Congress passed a resolution relating not only to the sub-section which has been dropped, but also to the alterations which are being made by this Bill in the relations of native and border States with British India. It really comes down to a question of political expediency; at any rate, that is how I am going to regard it. I would allow the same class of objection to weigh with me regarding this as I did allow to weigh with me regarding clause 2, sub-section (d), which has been omitted. I think you are making trouble for yourselves. I do not think it is going to be of any use, and why raise this very controversial and very suspicious subject at the present moment? If you insert words before (b) something to this effect, "or to a military office to," that will leave it that the ruler or subjects of any State in India may receive military or civil appointment. That allows you to tap the undoubted political ability that you have got in the native States, and which I think ought to be assimilated more into British Indian habits and practice; it will also allow you to appoint to military office the subjects of any State in territory adjacen to India, or members of any dependent race or tribe in territory adjacent to India, but it will remove the very grave suspicion which is sure to be in the mind of the British Indian that you intend to use those States for the civil government of the country. Those who get the Indian papers regularly see there is grave suspicion. There is no objection to those men getting military appointments, but there is a grave suspicion that the Government of India does mean to use illegitimately the subjects of those trans-border States for civil purposes, and to that there is a very strong objection. Whether it is well founded or not does not matter; but at the present moment I think it is improper to raise more political trouble in India than is absolutely necessary in the circumstances of the case.

Lord MacDonnell: I entirely agree with everything Mr. MacDonald has said. It appeals to my knowledge of India. I entirely support his view.

Lord Sydenham: I also support it strongly.

Colonel Yate: I support it, too. I hope "civil" will be left out.

Sir J. D. Rees: I must confess that the native Press, of which I am a pretty attentive reader, does bear out what Mr. MacDonald says, that there is some jealousy on this point, but I do not think it would do to give way to that, because, while he rightly says a man in Madras, let us say regards the Kashmiri or the Nepalese as a perfect stranger, he equally thinks that of the man round the corner, with perhaps only one mountain between them. Therefore, I think, if we gave way to this principle it would have an extremely far-reaching effect, and would undo everything that has been done with regard to that to which Mr. MacDonald, at any rate, would attach great importance, namely, what is commonly called nationalising India, which I myself do not believe in. But from this point of view I really believe that it would not do to give way to that jealous feeling, or think that there is anything in the feeling—though I confess it exists—that it is likely that the Government of India would attempt to get a civil administrator from these comparatively backward and uneducated adjacent territories. It only gives them the power, if a phoenix does arise, to make use of him in British India. I would rather leave it as it is.

Sir Herbert Roberts: I do not think this a question of giving way to jealousy, but here we are at the present moment in a very grave situation, and I think it is most undesirable that in a Bill of this kind we should deliberately do something which will seriously embitter and be resented by a large section of Indian opinion. It is an unfortunate policy to adopt at the present time.

Sir John Jardine: Have any of the associations expressed their views upon this point?

Lord Sydenham: Several have, I think.

Mr. Charles Roberts: On the other hand, you will have the satisfaction of feeling that this change will be appreciated by the native States. They have asked for it for a long time.

Sir Herbert Roberts: The native States are not affected: it is the adjacent territories. This refers to (b) and (c) only.

At this point the Chairman asked whether any means had been taken to ascertain Indian opinion with regard to the question of civil appointments. Mr. Charles Roberts said that the text of the Bill was published in India early in June. Acts of the Imperial Parliament were not generally introduced to Indian opinion. That, said Lord Sydenham, is a grievance which has often been urged.

Ultimately the clause was passed in the following form. Words appearing in the original Bill and now omitted are placed within square brackets, and words substituted or added are printed in italic type.

Clause 3. Qualification of rulers and subjects of certain States for office.

After section ninety-six of the principal Act shall be inserted the following section:—

"96a. Notwithstanding anything in any other enactment, the Governor-General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, may, by notification, declare that any of the following persons or any classes of those persons named person or persons falling within any of the classes in this section described" shall, subject to any conditions or restrictions prescribed in the notification, be eligible for appointment to any civil or military office under the Crown to which a native of British India may be appointed, namely (a) the ruler or subjects of any State in India, *and for appointment to any such military office*, (b) subjects of any State in territory adjacent to India, or (c) members of any independent race or tribe in territory adjacent to India."

In the House of Lords this clause was altered still further, and it now reads:

"96a. Notwithstanding anything in any other enactment, the Governor-General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, may, by notification, declare that subject to any conditions or restrictions prescribed in the notification, any named ruler or subject of any State in India shall be eligible for appointment to any civil or military office under the Crown to which a native of British India may be appointed or any named subject of any State, or any named member of any independent race or tribe in territory adjacent to British India shall be eligible for appointment to any such military office."

BRITISH SUBJECTS AND THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

On clause, 4, which restricts admission to the Indian Civil Service to those who are British subjects and whose parents were born within his Majesty's dominions, Lord Islington said:

Under section 97 of the Act of 1915 and section 3 of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, naturalised persons are eligible for appointment to the Indian Civil Service, but it is considered inexpedient that admission to that Service should be less restricted in this respect than appointments to other important branches of the Public Services. For instance, a person is not ordinarily eligible for appointment to the Admiralty, the War Office, or the Colonial Office unless he is a British subject and the son of a father also a British subject; or for appointment to the Foreign Office unless he is a natural-born British subject and born within the United Kingdom or in one of the self-governing Dominions of parents also born within those territories it, therefore, proposed to declare that "the admission to the Indian Civil Service of a British subject, who, or whose father or mother was not born within His Majesty's Dominions shall be subject to such restrictions as the Secretary of State in Council, with the advice and assistance of the Civil Service Commissioners, may think fit to prescribe." So that it brings the Indian Civil Service in regard to this question of eligibility for admission, into conformity with, or much nearer conformity with, the existing practice in the Home Civil Service.

The Chairman asked, "as a matter of curiosity," whether, supposing the son of a Governor-General of India was born in Calcutta, he was not to be permitted to join the Foreign Office under the existing law. According to the words read, he was not. Lord Islington replied that, as long as he was a British subject and was born in the British Dominions, he was eligible.

Lord Sydenham moved to strike out the words "with the advice and assistance of the Civil Service Commissioners." The Civil Service Commissioners were merely charged with carrying out examinations on lines prescribed, and to bring them in and make them a sort of obligatory adviser to the Secretary of State in a matter which was really a political question seemed to be rather an insult to India.

Lord Islington pointed out that the removal of the words would merely leave it open to the Secretary of State to take whatever advice he liked upon this particular point. He could still consult the Civil Service Commissioners if he so desired. The Committee divided. Lord Lorebum, Lord Sydenham, Lord Muir-Mackenzie, Sir Herbert Roberts, and Colonel Yate voted for the omission of the words. For their retention there voted Lord Islington, Lord Sanderson, Lord MacDonnell, Lord Wrenbury, Sir John Jardine, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Sir J. D. Rees, aind Mr. Charles Roberts. The amendment was therefore lost.

"TRADING BY EXECUTIVE COUNCILLORS."

On clause 5, Lord Islington said that by various enactments passed in the time of the East India Company, which were now re-enacted in section 124 of the Act of 1915, servants of the Government of India were prohibited from engaging in trade or business, or receiving presents. It was proposed by this clause to allow members of Executive Councils who at the time of their appointment were connected with any trade or business to retain their interest in that trade or business, subject to certain restrictions. The tenure of office of a member was limited to five years only, and this amendment would facilitate the acceptance of office by Indian gentlemen. A Governor's Council was limited in numbers to officers of the Service and an Indian, so that there would be a very remote chance of a European merchant being placed upon a provincial Executive Council. He had been informed by a member of the India Council who had recently come from Bombay that there had been many instances where the restriction imposed upon business men had disabled them from serving on the Executive Council, where it would have been acceptable to the Council if they could have obtained their services.

Sir Herbert Roberts supported the clause, but Lord Sydenham strongly objected to it, describing it as reactionary to a great degree. There was a salutary provision in England which prevented the Cabinet being engaged in business, and that prevailed under the East Indian Act. The contrary system led to all sorts of abuses of every kind, and it was therefore abolished. In India all sorts of things were done of which nothing was known till some great explosion came like that the other day with the great Indian banks. Nobody in Bombay knew what was going on there, and when the investigation came there were unpleasant surprises. Therefore, till trade in India was more regularised than it was now, such a provision as this ought not to be adopted. Again, in India, everybody imputed motives to everybody else. A great part of the Press of India was always imputing motives, and, if the clause were passed, a man's trade rivals would be certain that he was undermining their influence and getting advantages over them. There was every possible objection to this clause. It was not necessary for the purpose of getting the views of Indian financial people to have them as members of an Executive Council. Lord MacDonnell agreed with Lord Sydenham. Lord Islington pointed out, in reply, that the Government of India considered that their claim to be placed in a position, if they so desired, to appoint persons connected with business was justified by the general advance in industrial and commercial progress in India.

SIR WILLIAM DUKE'S EVIDENCE.

Sir William Duke (member of the Council of India) was then examined. He said:

The position is that the selection for these posts is really very limited and, as Lord Islington said just now, manufacturing and commercial interests, and particularly manufacturing interests, are coming more and more to the front, and it is from men who have become eminent in that class that perhaps there is the most progress in India now to be expected. I know that was the view taken in my own province, Bengal, when the Executive Council was first constituted after the Morley reform, and the Government in that time were desirous of getting hold of Sir Rajendra Nath Mookerjee, who probably was the best business man of Bengali origin—perhaps the only first class business man according to Western notions, in Bengal. He was willing to take office and disconnect himself from the control of his business, but not for ever. Negotiations were protracted, and it was hoped that that difficulty could have been got over, and that he could so dissociate himself from his business as to comply with the requirements of the Statute as they stand; but it was found he was not in a position to do so; he was not prepared entirely to sell out of the business. He wished to have a sleeping partnership and return to the business when his five years were over. It was found in his case that he could not comply with the law, and they were obliged to do without him. I believe there is very much the same feeling in Bombay. I think in Bengal, though there are few men of this kind at present there will be an increasing number, probably the best brains in the country—and they certainly will not be willing entirely to give up a business career for the sake of a five years' appointment, which is not likely to be renewed. So that the Governments in India feel that their choice is enormously restricted, and they are practically restricted to the lawyer and politician class, and cannot easily get men who have a substantial interest, commercial or other, in the country. I might point out—it could have been better pointed out by Sir Charles Bayley—a condition which exists in the case of the zamindar or landowner, that in almost all cases where they are well off they are moneylenders—that is to say, they lend money. They are not professional moneylenders, but they lend their surplus cash to other landowners who are not so well off, and technically they come within the description of being moneylenders, and that difficulty has actually arisen. The Indian member in another province notoriously had advanced great sums to other zamindars, and the question was raised. I cannot tell you what was done, but he ceased to make any further advances; but I do not think the law was technically complied with. He still had loans and what may be described as a banking business outstanding. A very great proportion of the zamindars who are not indebted are lenders of money, and on the strict application of the existing law, even with the class of great landowners, the majority would be excluded from being able to take office. Of course, it is not desirable that a man while in office should lend money, and therefore restrictions would apply; he would be tied down, no doubt, not to make advances to anyone during his period of office, but it would be impossible for a man to recall or get rid of all the money he might have out on mortgage.

Lord Sydenham: Would not a zamindar in that condition be forced to keep an eye on his loans, and practically be doing business all the time? Some would be short loans and he would have to watch over them; and surely he could not dissociate himself from money-lending.

Sir William Duke: Everything would depend upon the character of the loans and the nature of the business. I daresay if a man had many short loans out it would be extremely difficult. I do not think that is a kind of case one would contemplate. There are cases where large sums are lent on mortgage, as they very often are.

Colonel Yate: Is there any restriction on the men who borrow money?

Sir William Duke: No.

Sir John Jardine: I cannot help thinking this is an impolitic suggestion, chiefly for the reasons given by Lord Sydenham. I do not think the money-lending zamindar is at all the person to associate in these small Cabinets with the Governor-General or the Governor, with his great responsibilities. It has been a good practice to exclude all people in command in India from engaging in trade in any sort of way. This would mostly apply to Indian gentlemen, who would immediately be the centre of intrigue.

The Chairman: I do not suggest anything with regard to the English side of it, but the proposals are that the person in question shall retain his concern or interest in the trade but shall not take part in the direction or management. What I feel is that it would be extremely difficult to draw the line. The object of divesting an executive officer of all concern in a business is that his interest shall not be in conflict with his duty.

Mr. Charles Roberts: He would not be director or manager, but he would retain his personal interest or holding in the concern. If he happened to be connected with a joint-stock company he would remain as a shareholder. It is only putting him in the same position as under the existing law.

The Chairman: You can retain your interest by turning a business into a limited liability concern, but that is merely in many cases an evasion, and the man does really retain an interest.

Sir J. D. Rees: May I urge, on the other side, that the character of the economic structure of India has completely altered since the time when these restrictions were so strictly laid down, and that there is now a strong want of commercial men? When the office of Commercial Member of the Governor-General's Council was created, no commercial man could be got to fill it because of this restriction. It is not too much to say that the appointment of Sir William Clark was regarded by the whole mercantile community in India as an evasion of what was intended. As to his being a centre of intrigue, I submit that members of Council under the new requirements are quite certain to be, unless their own integrity forbids it.

Lord Wrenbury: In my view, and I think everybody will agree, purity of administration is of the first importance, and, unfortunately, human nature being such as it is, it is desirable that a man should never be put into a position in which his duty and his interest conflict. I do not wish to accuse anybody of anything, but it is not desirable that a man should be placed in such a position. Of course, that doctrine has been worked out in courts of enquiry to a great extent. A trustee is never allowed to put himself into a position in which his duty and his interest conflict, because either he would neglect his duty and consider his interest only, or, at any rate, people may think he will do so. I have a second reason. Suppose you can ensure purity of administration you have not done all you want, because you want the public to believe you have ensured purity of administration, and you have not necessarily done that because your men are all honest men. The world knows all men are not honest, and so long as you leave it open to people to suppose and to impute to people who are in important positions of this kind that they are placed in a position in which they can serve their own pockets, as distinguished from doing their duty, you have not done what you should. I think you should remove such a possibility. My mind goes wholly against this clause.

AN ADVERSE VOTE.

The Committee divided, when the following voted for the retention of the clause:—Lord Islington, Sir Herbert Roberts, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Sir J. D. Rees, and Mr. Charles Roberts. The following were of a contrary opinion:—Earl Loreburn, Lord Sanderson, Lord MacDonnell, Lord Wrenbury, Lord Muir-Mackenzie, Colonel Yate, and Sir John Jardine. The clause was accordingly struck out.

There is nothing of general interest to record in the discussion on clause 6, which is consequential on clause 2. The object in each case, as put by Sir Courtenay Ilbert, is to meet the technical objection that has been raised that powers which are to be exercised for the purposes of a particular area under a regulation (clause 2) or an order in Council (clause 6) applying that area cannot be exercised except by a person physically within that area at the time of exercising them. Clause 7, 8 and 9 are purely formal.

COLONEL YATE AND LORD MACDONNELL.

On the schedule several points were raised. In section 13 (1) of the original Act, amending words have been introduced which enable the Secretary of State to send communications to India without submitting them to his Council. It was pointed out by Mr. Charles Roberts that this was the actual practice, but that the actual language of the statute did not give authority for so doing. Similarly in sub-section (2) of the same section it is now provided that the Secretary of State can make orders without communicating them to his Council.

Under other sections of the principal Act, Colonel Yate endeavoured to secure the title of "Honourable" for members of the Secretary of State's Council, to make an appointment to the Viceroy's Executive Council the last that could be held in India, and to give Lieutenant-Governors the title of Governor. Lord Islington said that, speaking on behalf of the India Office, he could not hold out any hope that they would assent to the introduction of amendments of this character into the Bill. He made it clear, however, that some of the proposals commended themselves to him personally. Lord MacDonnell expressed himself emphatically on the other side:

Certainly, no man who has ever filled the post of Lieutenant-Governor would propose that, because his knowledge acquired as a Member of Council is of infinite value to him as Lieutenant-Governor. No man who has filled both posts would for a moment propose that the post of Lieutenant-Governor should not follow that of Member of Council. A man who has been a Member of Council and then becomes Lieutenant-Governor is infinitely the more effective officer; he has larger views and larger knowledge of the whole work of Government. There is no comparison between the man who has been able to see the Government of India from headquarters and from the inside, and a man who never had that experience and that advantage. As far as my voice goes, I should be entirely against such a proposal as that. I also think that the whole feeling of the Civil Service would be against it.

He was no less scornful of the idea of making a Lieutenant-Governor into a Governor. "It would mean the withdrawal of these appointments from the Indian Civil Service: they would become the appanage of fourth-rate politicians in England." This should be pleasant reading for Lord Carmichael and Lord Pentland. Sir Herbert Roberts objected that the present was not the time to discuss these questions. Colonel Yate did not dissent, but he pleaded that "one never does get a time." In the end he agreed to raise his proposals in the House of Commons.

The Central Islamic Society (of which Mr. Mushir Hosain Kidwai is the honorary secretary) held their annual garden-party at Aberdeen Park, Highbury, on September 2nd.

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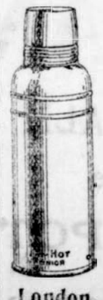

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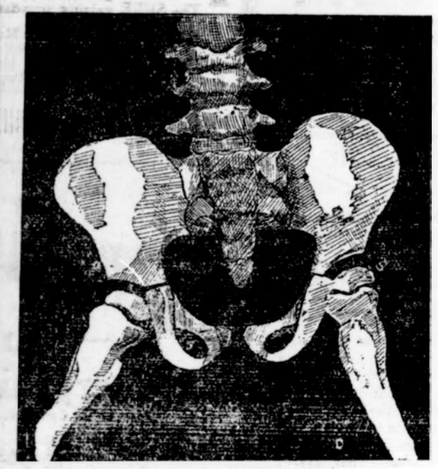

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CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 26.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut E M Adlington, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut G Armitage, Cornwalls.
Lieut E M Atkinson-Jowett, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Captain W C F V Barker-Mill, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut J F C Bashforth, Norfolks.
Lieut-Colonel E W Benson, Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut W D Bentall, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Captain G B Brookes, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut W A Burrows, Londons.
Major W H Charlesworth, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Lieut W G C Chichester, Londons.
Second-Lieut J Cullen, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut O W J Davison, West Yorks.
Captain B S Evers, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut E A Field, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut R Fowler, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut J J Fyffe, West Yorks.
Captain H W Garton, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut F Grissell, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut R M Heath, Somersets.
Second-Lieut W Holmes, Highland Light Infantry.
Captain C F Horsfall, Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut C E Hurst, Yorkshires.
Lieut W R James, Durhams.
Second-Lieut S C Jones, Engineers.
Second-Lieut J A Lee, Shropshires.
Lieut P B Lynch, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut J McCallum, Camerons.
Second-Lieut A D Macnaughten, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut M I Machell, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut A A Maiden, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut C G Mawhood, Wellingtons.
Lieut H K Meek, Royal Rifles.
Captain J A Merwether, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut L C Nathan, Wellingtons.
Captain L Norman, Scots Guards.
Second-Lieut O H C O'Dell, Londons.
Captain E P Orr Ewing, Scots Guards.
Captain E K Parsons, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut R H Mac. G. Pierce, West Yorks.
Lieut C G Potter, Hampshires.
Captain E F Prior, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut A M Reep, Cornwalls.
Lieut C B Robinson, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut L G E Sim, Grenadiers.
Captain C E H Smith, Medicals.
Second-Lieut W A Songer, Trench Mortar Battery.
Lieut E H L Southwell, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut B H Townsley, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut A D Whittle, Durhams.
Captain C E Wood, Wellingtons.

NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut G R Glenie, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut S Norman, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut E A Elson, Middlsex.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut P J Cole, Field Artillery.
Captain F W Crofts, Londons.
Second-Lieut J Fleming, Northumberlands.
Lieut W O Forster, Durhams.
Captain A Godfrey-Payton, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut T W Honychurch, Middlesex.
Captain C M Hughman, Middlesex.
Lieut D W Hurd, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut E P Matthews, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut J E R Rosier Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J N Terry, Londons.
Second-Lieut W C G Thurnell, Londons.
Second-Lieut G E Tyler, Londons.
Second-Lieut J H Tytler, Durhams.
Second-Lieut H H Warburton, Lanc Fusiliers.

NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut W Harrison, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut I C S Jones, York Light Infantry.
Lieut C S Lewis, Gloucesters.
Captain J K Tully, Middlesex.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut J F B Abson, York Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut R J O Adams, Cornwalls.
Captain E A Aldridge, Medicals.
Second-Lieut C Atkins, Oxford and Bucks.
Lieut Hon. R G Barnes, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut L W Bassnett, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut L J Bawden, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut H A Beaver, Oxford and Bucks.
Lieut O S Benbow-Rowe, Shropshires.
Captain E C Bland, Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut A C Bonner, Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut H M Boucher, Somersets.
Lieut T L Bourdillon, Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut W S M Brady, Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut H S Brewster, Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut A H B Brooke, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut A Brown, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut A J Cawthorne,
Second-Lieut A J Cawthorne, Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut W F A Chambers, Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut H A Chippindale, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H Chowins, Somersets.
Second-Lieut A Clapton, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H Clarke, Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut R H Clay, Lincolns.
Lieut P R Clive, Viscount, Welsh Guards.
Second-Lieut G H R Combe, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut A A Cook, Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut A J B Coradine, Somersets.
Second-Lieut F A Crane, Engineers.
Second-Lieut N P Dalbuquerque, Shropshires.
Lieut Viscount F R Clive, Welsh Guards.
Lieut J P Day, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut C S Bennett, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut F G De Satge, Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut R H F Devereaux, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut G L Domville, Royal Rifles.
Lieut H Dowson, Royal Rifles.
Lieut D R Drysdale, Dorsets.
Lieut E H Dunbar, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut C E S S Eccles, Royal Rifles.
Lieut G H Fairbairn, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut G G S Fitzgerald, Durhams.
Second-Lieut T M Fletcher, Durhams.
Captain G H Forty, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut R Foulkes, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Captain H G Fowler, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut H Frampton, Somersets.
Second-Lieut C P Friend, Field Artillery.
Captain A R Gibb, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A H Gilbert, Machine Gun Corps.
Captain H A Gillespie, Medicals.
Second-Lieut S E Gillett, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut W S Glegg, Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut A C L Goldman, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Captain J Green, Field Artillery.
Captain W W Green, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F D Grundy, Royal Rifles.
Lieut R C Guthrie, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain W L A Harrison, Medicals.
Second-Lieut D J Hegarty, Irish Guards.
Second-Lieut B H C Hettler, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Lieut C R Hollway, Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut O M Holmes, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Captain H R Homan, Field Artillery.
Captain F J V Hopley, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut C Hubble, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut D W Hughes, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut H T Hughes, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut C A Hull, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut J W Jenner-Clarke, Trench Mortar Battery.
Captain D E Jessop, Durhams.
Second-Lieut J C Jinks, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut W H Jones, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut N Jubb, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut F V Kibbey, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut G H Edwards, Royal Rifles.
Lieut J B Kirkpatrick, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut H L Knowles, Gordons.
Lieut C D Lacey, Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut J E S Lamb, Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut W A Lister, Royal Rifles.
Lieut W F C McClure, Argylls.
Second-Lieut C Macnab, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut A S Maitland, Durhams.
Lieut J S Marsh, Field Artillery.
Lieut H Matthews, Cornwalls.
Captain E W Maude, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut H Y Maulkison, Lincolns.
Lieut L P B Merriam, Machine Gun Corps.
Captain C C Mitchell, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W Mitchell, Durhams.
Lieut-Colonel H H S Morant, Durhams.
Captain W Morrison, Medicals.
Second-Lieut N Naylor, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut H W G Newton, Somersets.
L C Nicoll, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J S Oates, Cornwalls.
Major R Pagot, Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut W W Palmer, Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut G Parkes, Cornwalls.
Captain J G Parr, Durhams.
Second-Lieut C G Payne, Somersets.
Second-Lieut C L Pearn, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut R M Perry, Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut R C Pratt, Machine Gun Corps.
Captain G S R Prior, Devons.
Second-Lieut W E Pritchard, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Lieut H F Purdon, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut W H Purvis, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut F W Rhodes, Shropshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut F H Richards, Durhams.
Second-Lieut R T Ridley, Royal Rifles.
Captain H Risdon, Durhams.
Second-Lieut J R Robertson, Rifle Brigade.
Captain H A Robinson, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A B Rodger, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut R Rodham, Northumberlands.
Lieut W C Rowe, Oxford and Bucks.
Captain M J St Aubyn, Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut W L Sanders, Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut S J A Scammell, Somersets.
Lieut A T Shelton, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut K Singlehurst, Royal Rifles.
Captain W W Smith, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain P Spencer Durhams.
Second-Lieut F P Spooner, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut G L Spreckley, Royal Rifles.
Captain W J Spurrell, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut C E T Stafford, Highland Light Infantry.
Major E A Steel Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W Stephen, Engineers.
Lieut-Colonel W R Stewart, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut H Storey, Durhams.
Lieut F J Strachan, Medicals.
Second-Lieut J C Thompson, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut R H Thompson, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut A E Turner, Durhams.
Second-Lieut A G Turner, Oxford and Bucks.
Captain G Turner, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut J F G Turner, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut E L Vickers, Rifle Brigade.
Captain G Warre-Cornish, Somersets.
Second-Lieut J D N Warren, Coldstreams.
Lieut J E H Wartnaby, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F Wayman, Durhams.
Second-Lieut S G West, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut E F Wilkinson, South Staffords.
Lieut J Williamson, Medicals.
Captain E B Wilson, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut J S Winkworth, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H T Wood, Royal Fusiliers.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut A L Livick, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut I C Macfarlane, Yorkshires.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut T D V Beck, Somersets.
Second-Lieut H F Chaffey, Somersets.
Second-Lieut T McCormack, Machine Gun Corps.

NOW PRISONER OF WAR.

Captain W M Williamson, Yorkshire Light Infantry.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.
KILLED.

Second-Lieut N Gough, Worcesters, should read Lieut N Gough, Worcesters.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

The following Naval casualties are announced.

KILLED.

Commander Thomas R. Agassiz, Reserve.
Lieut John A. Evans, Reserve.
Acting Lieut Hugh Mc. V. Lovett, Reserve.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Probationary Flight Sub-Lieut Patrick S. Kennedy,

DIED.

Lieut Thomas R. Davies, Reserve.

SEVERELY WOUNDED.

Commander Hugh T. England.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut Harry N. K. Elphick, Marines.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

Lieut R F Reynolds, Marines.

INJURED.

Flight Lieut Norman W G Blackburn, Volunteer Reserve.
Probationary Flight Sub-Lieut Edward L. Lister, Volunteer Reserve.
Lieut Ronald G. St. John, Volunteer Reserve.

SLIGHTLY INJURED.

Probationary Flight Sub-Lieut Sydney E. G. Lees.

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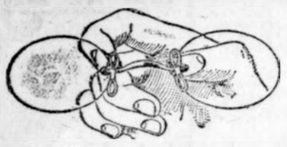

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CALL FOR VENIZELOS.

NATIONAL DEFENCE COMMITTEE'S APPEAL.

The following are the texts of the two manifestos issued by the Committee of National Defence at Salonika in mail week. The first is:

To the Hellenic People:—

For several days past the hereditary enemy of our race has defiled the sacred soil of Macedonia. The orders given by the Government of Athens to the army entrusted with the defence of the country, its honour, and the national ideal, enabled us to be taken by surprise. "The Irresponsible," in fact, forgetful of the noble traditions of our race and now become the representative of foreign interests, has handed over the destinies of the country to usurpers.

We demand that M. Venizelos, the only man capable of solving the difficulties of the situation, should assume power.

With all confidence in your patriotic sentiments we ask for your support to liberate from slavery our brothers, who are victims of treason. We want to fight by the side of the Allied armies in united action to deliver the country from the invaders and to place it in the rank which it should occupy in the world.

The proclamation to the Army is as follows:—

You wear a glorious uniform.

The country has entrusted to you its honour, the defence of its soil, and its ideals.

You still posses the trophies of your former victories and your laurels are not yet faded. Happy the country which has bred such sons!

But instead of allowing you to march against the enemy of yesterday, the latter has been permitted to occupy your forts, to take your weapons and pull down your flags. Many fathers have been torn from their homes, young girls outraged, and many children, have died of hunger in their mothers' arms. To-day even, at Demirhissar, at Kavalla, beyond the Struma, the Bulgarians profane Greek soil by their presence.

Hellenic soldiers are disarmed and taken prisoners by their enemies. Will the army, without shedding its blood, stand by and let the Bulgarians usurp our land?

This is a solemn hour. The country calls you to drive the enemy from Macedonia and her cry goes forth: "Rally to the Flag."

For some weeks past all sorts of rumours have been current at Feroke to the effect that the Henke Tile Works are about to be acquired by Government and then put up by public auction and naturally large numbers who derive their livelihood, directly or indirectly, from the business were greatly perturbed by those stories. It now transpires that a notice has been received from the Custodian of Enemy Property, Madras, that the business and plant are to be sold by auction. During the last two days representatives of various European firms on the cost have been inspecting the works, but the forthcoming sale does not appear to have been publicly advertised as yet. The works were opened nearly thirty years ago and are one of the biggest of the kind on the coast giving regular employment to over 700 people.

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Writing from 132/1, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta, Dr. P. N. Mukerjee, M.B. states:—

"Zam-Buk is a wonderful cure for all kinds of skin diseases. I have advised many of my patients to use this valuable medicine."

G. H. Frederick, of 82, South Road, Intally, Calcutta, writes:—

"I am glad to inform you that I have had marvellous results with Zam-Buk. I had a longstanding ringworm that had defied many medicines, but I speedily got rid of it through using Zam-Buk, which balm I cannot praise too much. In future I will see that I always have a pot of Zam-Buk at home."

Paul Aubert, Cuddalore O.T., writes:—

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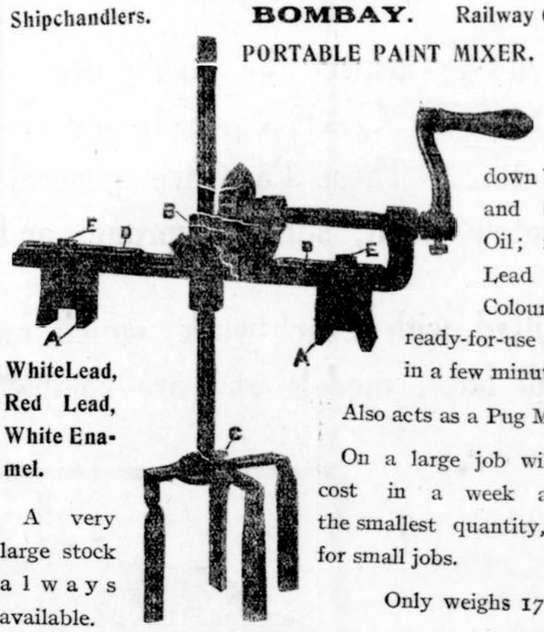

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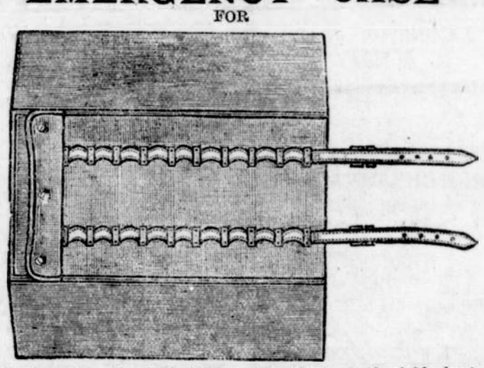

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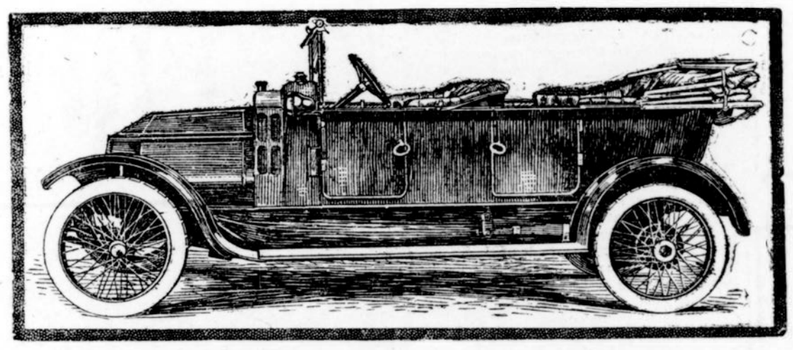

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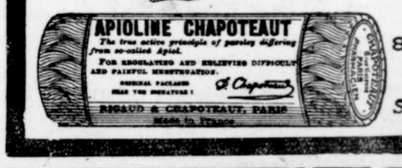

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